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Poetry.

THE CHILD'S WAY TO HEAVEN.

"O! I am weary of earth," said the child,
As it gazed with tearful eye
On the snow-white dove that it held in its hand
"For whatever I love will die."

So the child came out of its little bower,
It came and looked abroad,
And it said "I am going this very hour,—
I am going to heaven and God."

There was a shining light where the sun had set,
And red and purple too;
And it seemed as if earth and heaven met
All around the distant blue.

And the child looked out on the far, far west,
And it saw a golden door,
Where the evening sun had gone to rest,
But a little while before.

There was one bright streak on the cloud's dark face,
As if it had been riven;
Said the child, "I must go to that very place,
For it must be the gate of heaven."

So away it went to follow the sun,
But the heavens would not stay,
For always the faster it tried to run
They seemed to go further away.

Then the evening shades fell heavily,
With night-dews cold and damp,
And each little star on the dark blue sky,
Lit up its silvery lamp.

A light wind wafted the fleecy clouds,
And it seemed to the child that they
Were hurrying on the west, while the stars
Were going the other way.

And the child called out when it saw them stray,
By the evening breezes driven,
"Little stars, you are wandering out of the way,
That is not the way to heaven."

Then on it went through the rough waste lands
Where the tangled briers meet,
Till the prickles scratched its dimpled hands,
And wounded its little feet.

It could not see before it well,
And its limbs grew stiff and cold,
And at last it cried, for it could not tell,
Its way on the open world.

So the child knelt down on the damp green sod,
While it said its evening prayer,
And it fell asleep as it thought of God,
Who was listening to it there.

A long, long sleep—for they found it there,
When the sun went down next day;
But it looked like an angel, pale and fair,
But its cheek was cold as clay.

The sunbeams glanced on the drops of dew,
That lay on its ringlets bright,
Sparkling in every brilliant hue,
Like a coronet of light.

Useful Hints.

PREPARING WINTER PICKLES.—Take them from the brine, place them over the fire, and cover with fresh water; when they are scalded take them from the fire, and after throwing a little salt into the water, set them (in the kettle) to cool. The next day pour off the water, cover them again with fresh water, scald up and set away to cool, throwing in a little salt as before. Repeat this process for nine days; then scald the vinegar, dissolving it in a bit of alum the size of a nutmeg for a moderate-sized jar of pickles; while hot, pour the vinegar over the cucumbers; after a few days, if necessary, heat the vinegar a second time and pour it over them. Pickles thus prepared have no white scum rising on the surface.

CARE OF LINEN.—When linen is well dried and laid by for use, nothing more is necessary than to secure it from damp and insects; the latter may be agreeably performed by a judicious mixture of aromatic shrubs and flowers, cut up and sewed up in silken bags, to be interspersed among the drawers and shelves.—These ingredients may consist of lavender, thyme, roses, cedar shavings, powdered sassafras, cassia lignea, &c., into which a few drops of otto of roses, or other strong-scented perfume may be thrown. In all cases, it will be found more consistent with economy to examine and repair all washable articles, more especially linen, that may stand in need of it, previous to sending them to the laundry. It will also be prudent to have every article carefully numbered, and so arranged, after washing, as to have their regular turn and term in domestic use.

HOW TO REMOVE STAINS FROM FLOORS.—For removing spots of grease from boards, take equal parts of fuller's earth and pearlash, a quarter of a pound of each, and boil in a quart of soft water; and, while hot, lay it on the greased parts, allowing it to remain on them for ten or twelve hours; after which it may be scoured off with sand and water. A floor much spotted with grease should be completely washed over with this mixture the day before it is scoured. Fuller's earth or ox-gall, boiled together, form a very powerful cleansing mixture for floors or carpets. Stains of ink are removed by strong vinegar, or salts of lemon will remove them.

HONEY SOAP.—Cut thin two pounds of yellow soap into a double saucepan, occasionally stirring it till it is mended, which will be in a few minutes if the water is kept boiling around it; then add a quarter of a pound of palm oil, quarter of a pound of honey, three pennyworth of true oil of cinnamon; let all boil together another six or eight minutes; pour out and stand it by till next day, it is then fit for immediate use. If made like these directions it will be found to be a very superior soap.

MOCK CRAB.—Take any required quantity of good fat mellow cheese, pound it well in a mortar, incorporating made mustard, salad oil, vinegar, pepper, (cyanne is the best,) and salt sufficient to season and render it about the consistence of the cream of a crab. Add and mix well half a pint or more of pickled shrimps, and serve in a crab shell, or on a dish, garnished with slices of lemon.

SUPERIOR CLEANLINESS sooner attracts our regard than even finery itself, and often gains esteem where the other fails.

Selected Tale.

LISBETH BROWN'S THANKSGIVING DINNER.

BY EMMA GARRISON.

Simeon Brown stood in the doorway of his father's kitchen in the early dawn of a fair May morning, his face shorn of all its wonted joyousness, like an autumnal forest, when the leaves have gone down behind the bleak, gray hills.

'I've got to go, mother,' he said, at last addressing a middle aged woman, who stood folding a pa col, before the cleanly scoured dresser, 'and I may as well go at once—come, say good bye.'

'Yes, you've got to go, and it'll break your old mother's heart, Simeon, an' bring down her gray hairs in sorrow to the grave,' she answered in a petulant, grieving voice, as she put down the parcel and came and stood beside him.

'No, mother, no—don't talk so,' he said soothingly, 'you know I'm obliged to go—it'll be the best for all—we can't get on if we stay here.'

'Yes, we can, Simeon—yes, we can, but you have got above your old home, an' your old mother, and now—'

'Lisbeth!'

The voice of her husband silenced her querulous complaining, but she put her apron to her eyes, and rocked herself to and fro in the abandonment of utter despair.

'I shan't be gone long,' continued Simeon, his voice trembling in spite of all his efforts to steady it, 'not more than two years at the farthest, and then we'll all go and live in a nice little house together, and you shall call your last days your best ones.'

Her face brightened up a little, but she asked, half in hope, half in fear—

'But if you fail, Simeon—if you fail, what then?'

A sudden shadow dashed out the sunlight from his brave young face, but it returned again in an instant, and his broad chest expanded, and the muscular cords in his bronzed wrists worked visibly as he replied—

'I shall not fail, mother.'

His strong faith somewhat reassured her, and she looked up almost cheerfully.

'Well, maybe you won't, Simeon—I hope so at any rate—you always was a good boy, and I trust the Lord 'll help you.'

'I trust so, mother; the sun's most up, I must be off—take care of yourself while I'm gone—good bye.'

'Good bye, Simeon; good bye, my good boy—that never gave his old mother a cross word or caused her a moment's trouble in his life—God bless you!'

He held her in his arms for a moment, and then turned to his father.

'Good bye, father—do the best you can until I return.'

'Good bye, my son, God's blessings go with you.'

'Here, Simeon, stop a moment,' called his mother, as he turned toward the door, 'I'd most forgot 'em, and I made 'em on purpose for you—some of the seed cakes you always liked so well—think of your old mother when you eat 'em.'

Simeon dropped the little package in his pocket, drew his hat over his eyes, and stepped out.

Faith Hunter, his foster-sister, was awaiting him in the yard.

'I'm going down with you a little piece, Simeon,' she said, 'so you need not bid me good bye.'

There was in his heart, a great tide of feeling, which had been steadily deepening and gaining strength ever since a winter night sixteen years before, when his mother came home from the death bed of a friendless widow, bringing with her a little helpless babe and told him she was to be, henceforth and forever, his sister.—And she had been and even more than a sister, perhaps, if such a thing be possible. Side by side they trod the flowry paths of childhood, sharing every pleasure and pain and joy and sorrow, almost the same existence; hand in hand they entered upon an untried road of youthful anticipation; but now they were about to separate and all the mighty love which had grown up in the youth's heart and strengthened with his strength, was struggling fiercely for escape, but he resolutely kept it back. No matter if that timid little girl at his side was dearer to him than all the rest of the world—than his own life, even,—he must not speak of it to her then. She was nothing but a child and he had no home, no inducement—nothing but his strong hands and brave young heart to offer her. Yet how could he leave her, how could he go away without some slight assurance that he could not be quite forgotten.

'Faith,' he said, at last, making an effort to steady his voice, 'do you know that I am sorrier to leave you than any one else, not even mother excepted?'

'Are you, Simeon, she asked innocently, uplifting her trustful eyes to his face.

'Yes, I am, faith, and I want to know if you'll quite forget me when I'm gone away?'

'Why, how could I, Simeon, when you've been so kind to me!—no indeed, I shall never forget you.'

'And will you be glad to see me when I get home?'

'Why, to be sure, Simeon—what makes you ask?'

'Because I want to know—you're sure you'll be glad?'

'Very sure, Simeon.'

'Very well, I shall be back in a year or so, and shall expect you to keep your promise.'

'I shall keep it and you'e given me so many little things, that I want to give you something and I've nothing but this—it's my little bible—I want you to take it and think of me, when you read it.'

'Good bye, Faith; take care of yourself and mother.'

His strong hand trembled as he unfolded the little package. It was a pretty, delicate thing, daintily bound in morocco, with a silver clasp, inscribed with the simple word Faith. His eyes filled up with tears as he looked at it.

'I don't know how to thank you for this, Faith; why, it seems almost like carrying you with me, since it's got your name on it. I'll read it every day and always keep it here. Faith, he said,' dropping it in his breast pocket, and buttoning up his coat, as if he wanted it close to his heart.

By this time they had reached the gate—the old red gate, upon which they had swung together a thousand times in their happy childhood.

'I must go back, now Simeon,' said Faith, struggling hard to keep back her tears, 'Aunt Lisbeth will want me to help her about the milking.'

'He tore his hand from her lingering clasp, threw his knapsack across his shoulders, and the old red gate closed with a clang and Faith turned tearfully home ward.

* * * *

A chill November wind tossed and whirled the dry elm leaves on the common in front of Reuben Brown's cottage and blew the thin, gray locks about his forehead as he stood in the yard harnessing up the old fashioned, bonnet-topped buggy.

'Hadn't you better have your yarn mittens, Reuben?' called his wife from the doorway, 'the air's bitin cold and we'l have snow before night; I can tell by the way the wind blows.'

'Maybe I had, wife,' he replied, gathering up the reins and mounting the creaking seat.

'Run, Faith and get Reuben's yarn mittens, they're under the lounge in the back room—hurry up, child,

Faith ran out, her pretty curls blown about her face and climbing upon the wheel, held the reins until the old man drew the mittens on.

'Hurry back Reuben,' called Lisbeth, 'I don't want my Thanksgiving dinner to spoil with waiting.'

'Aye, aye, wife.'

Old dobbin pricked up his ears and started forward; the old fashioned buggy went creaking down the lane and was soon lost to sight by the swaying elm boughs.

'Now Faith,' said Lisbeth, tucking up her sleeves and tying on her ample linen apron, 'If ever we was spry in our lives, let's be this morning. They'll be home at two o'clock and it's most ten now; and the turkey and the mince pie to bake—and goodness, me, I wonder if the bread is riz; yes, indeed just as light as a feather. It's just the nicest thing in the world for Simeon to get home on Thanksgivin' day, ain't it Faith.

Faith said yes ma'am very quietly and the happy woman went on.

'Poor Simmie, its been many a day since his old mother cooked a dinner for him—an' he always liked my cooking—Mother,' he used to say, 'I never saw any one cook things so nice as you do.'—How lucky it was, Faith, that you made that raisin cake yesterday. He always liked it. I remember when he was 'most a baby. I can see him now with his curls all a dancin' round his rosy face.—He used hold o' my dress and say 'Mother, won't you have raisin cake Thanksgiving day?' Bless his dear heart! the best boy that ever lived! Never give his old mother trouble in his life. I know he'll enjoy his dinner. Chop up them apples, Faith, and we'll have the pies on in no time.'

Faith did not reply, but a happy light lay in her soft blue eyes as she tripped out to set the table.

Two o'clock found everything ready—the walnut table covered with the finest linen and the brightest and prettiest of everything that the cottage afforded spread out in the centre of the best room; the round of beef smoking at one end, the huge turkey at the other, and the mammoth loaf rising mountain-like, amid a profusion of berry-brown pies and cakes, while the apples and the stone pitchers of sparkling cider, made the repast as inviting as could be desired.

In the doorway, nicely robed in her brown muslin and dove-silk shawl, her dark hair just beginning to be streaked with silver, put smoothly back beneath her best lace cap, stood Lisbeth, her face aglow with anxious expectation. Faith flitted hither and thither, shaking out the folds of a curtain, or re-arranging a branch of evergreen, looking quite pretty in her new merino, the neck and sleeves edged with a fringe of misty lace and her auburn curls streaming over her shoulders like waves of sunshine. It might have been a consciousness of her own fresh loviliness which brought the rose flush to her cheeks and made her pause once in a while before the little oval mirror, to assure herself that Simeon's gold chain was all right, with the clasp in front. It might have been something else, be that as it may, Faith was not to blame for that which we often term maiden vanity, deserves a far holier name.

Two o'clock past and at last the old corner clock struck three; still they had not come.

'What could detain 'em so long?' said Lisbeth, giving the fire a vigorous stir and moving Reuben's coat and slippers a little nearer. 'The dinner'll all be spiled and they'll have an awful ride. The snow's beginnin' to fall now an it'll be a dreadful storm, I know by the sound of the wind; it roared this way, kind of mournfull like just before the great snow storm, when the hen roof fell in and smashed all my poor chickens. Dear me, how fast it falls. I do wish I'd a thought to send Simeon that yarn tippet; he always was subject to sore throats, and this'll be sure to give him one. Where's his slippers, Faith—the new ones you worked for him? Why don't you put 'em down to warm? He'll want 'em when he gets here.'

Faith brought out the slippers—pretty black velvet ones, flowered with golden braid—and put them beneath the chair in Simeon's favorite corner.

'Now put down some apples to roast, and heat 'em a mug of cider, and see that the gravy's warm Surely they'll be here soon.'

Faith did this also, and then brought out her little work basket, and sat down before the great hickory fire, making a great effort to appear calm. But it was all in vain—her fingers would tremble and flutter, and her cottons get tangled in a most amazing manner.

Four o'clock came, and the snow descended in thick heavy showers, and a cold easterly wind whistled round the corners, leaving the frozen ground bare in some places, and in others piling up the white drifts in great freezing masses. The chickens sought their nightly roost, the cattle flocked to the barn yard, and the pony came up to the bars and whined for admittance—still they did not come.

The Thanksgiving dinner grew cold upon the table, and Lisbeth stood in the doorway until the white flakes lay thickly on her garments.

'Something's the matter, Faith,' she said uneasily, 'I know there is; they wouldn't stay this long if there wasn't.'

'The boat may have been delayed,' suggested Faith.

'Yes, or the buggy broke down. Reuben said one of the linch pins was loose. Dear me! it's too bad—the Thanksgiving dinner 'll be spiled after all our fixin'.'

* * * * *

Another hour went by. The wind rose to a shrill wild blast, and the snow came down in smothering torrents. The chill, gray gloom of twilight began to settle down, when dimly visible to the eyes of the weary watchers appeared the sombre, bonnet-shaped top of the old fashioned buggy.

'Here they come, Faith, here they come!' cried Lisbeth, springing down the steps, 'Stir the fire, and let's run down to meet 'em. Poor Simeon, I know he's nearly froze.'

Faith sprang up, and flushed and tremulous, ran out to join Lisbeth.

The old buggy came on with a slow uncertain motion, and after several tedious moments it paused at the little gate.

Lisbeth pressed forward, closely followed by Faith; but neither face loooked out to welcome them.

'Where's Simeon—where's my boy?' cried the fond mother. 'O, Faith, he hasn't come. Reuben, where's Simeon?'

But Reuben did not answer, or even make the slightest movement. With his face white and stony, his head hanging helplessly beside him, he sat in the remotest corner, staring out upon them with a vacant, unmeaning stare.

'Reuben, what's the matter?' almost screamed the frantic woman. 'Are you sick, dead, frozen? Oh, for heaven's sake, speak to me.'

Slowly and almost mechanically, he arose from his seat, and clambered out with feeble, tottering steps.

'Reuben, Reuben, speak to me!' continued Lisbeth, grasping his arm fiercely.

'Where is Simeon? why hasn't he come home?'

'He's gone—he'll never come home any more, never! never!' said the old man incoherently, groping with his hands in the pockets of his coat.

'Gone, Simeon gone. What do you mean, Reuben?'

'Here it is, he continued in the same wandering tone; 'here it all is. He'll never come home any more.'

Faith grasped the paper from his shivering hand, and following his pointing finger read in the deepening twilight.

By telegraph from S———. The steamer Ocean Queen, that left this wharf at six o'clock this morning, took fire on the passage. Although prompt and vigorous efforts were made to rescue the passengers, owing to the suddenness of the catastrophe only two were saved.'

'Simeon was one of them; he was one of the two,' she said, her face blanching, and her lips growing rigid.

'No, no, I've seen 'em—seen 'em both; he'll never come back home any more.'

'What is it?' cried Lisbeth, still unconscious of the dreadful truth, her voice dropping down to a tone of piteous entreaty, 'where is Simeon, where's my boy?—tell me he's not dead, and I can bear anything else.'

But Reuben did not answer, but the tears rolled over his wrinkled face, and it was enough.

* * * * *

The storm swelled higher and higher, and towards midnight raged around the little New England cottage with appalling fury. The hickory fire had burned down to a few flickering embers, which threw a fitful glow over the Thanksgiving table and over the bowed heads of the three disconsolate mourners as they sat there in their terrible desolation.

This was their Thanksgiving day, begun in hope and joyous anticipation, but ended in the very blackness of utter despair.

'Oh, I can't stand it,' sobbed Lisbeth; 'I can't can't. It's cruel, wicked, wrong. He was all I had, my only child, my darling, precious boy, that never gave his old mother a cross word, or caused her a moment's trouble in his life; my baby, that used to sleep in my bosom and lay his little head against my cheek; and now he's in the river, in the cold, black water, and we're here, living, thinking, breathing, by a warm fire. Oh, I can't stand it, I can't; I wish I could die and end my misery.'

Reuben was too deeply affected by this sudden outgush of a mother's grief to speak a single word of comfort, and his own heart was too deeply wounded. For a few moments the three sat side by side in sorrowful silnce; then the old man rose up, and opening the bible read: 'Come unto me all ye that are heavily laden, and I will give you rest.'

Precious, life giving words. We read them night and morning, and hear them Sabbath after Sabbath from the sacred desk, yet never know their full meaning, their true consolation, until some great calamity sweeps away every prop and stay, and we have nothing else to lean upon.—All this was felt in that little New England cottage, and the old man's voice rose up like a sighing breeze in the din of the winter tempest, and the great surging deep of their hearts fell a sad but peaceful calm. Still the storm raged on; the wind rose and fell, and whistled round the gables, driving the snow before them in great freezing drifts. It would soon be morning; rose, and gold and purple would dapple the eastern horizon, and disperse the storm and darkness; but over the night of their desolation, no morning would ever break.

Was that a step in the snow, or only the voice of the tempest? A step, surely, for it comes crunching the freezing drifts, and pauses on the step with a quick, determined sound. And there is a rap, short, sudden, and eager.

Reuben rises, it is some of the neighbors with tidings of the lost steamer, news that the body of his boy had been found, perhaps. He opens the door—the wind sweeps in, bringing with it a cutting shower of sleet, and also a happy, hopeful face.

'How are you, father?'

The resonant voice rings through the silent home like a peal of sudden joy.—The old father hears it, and falls into his son's embrace; the poor mother hears it, and rushes forward half frantic with delight; Faith hears it in the solitude of her little chamber, and hastens out, her sweet face alternating between smiles and tears.

'Oh, Simeon, my boy, they told me you was dead, drowned, lost in the river; they wanted to break your poor old mother's heart, but you wouldn't let 'em; you've come back, Simeon, never to leave me again—'

'Never to leave you again, mother, God willing.' He held her to his bosom for a moment and then went round to where Faith stood.

'Now, father and mother,' he said, his voice vibrating with emotion, as he took the young girl's hand, 'let me tell you of my deliverance—for deliverance it was,—from the very jaws of death.

It was God's providence first and next to that Faith's little bible; she gave it to me the morning we parted and I have always kept it about me and it proved a precious talisman. I went on board the Ocean Queen this morning with the rest of the poor passengers; but just as she was leaving the wharf I found that I had left my overcoat hanging on the rail of the bridge. I did'nt care for the coat, but Faith's little bible was in the pocket, and I could not part with that; so I jumped ashore just as the boat pushed off. And now, father, he continued, turning to the old man who sat in his arm chair with clasped hands and streaming eyes, 'I will say with your permission, that which my heart has long felt. I have succeeded in my efforts, even beyond my utmost expectations; in the far west a comfortable home awaits us, surrounded by fertile acres sufficient to yield us all we need. I love you Faith; I have always loved you, ever since that winter night when mother brought you home to be my little sister.—Be more than sister now.'

The auburn head went down upon his shoulder like a flash of sunlight. Lisbeth stood in silence, unable to comprehend the scene; but after awhile the happy truth burst upon her and she clasped her arms about them both with a joyful cry:

'My own precious children, and we shall live together and never part again, shan't we Simeon?'

'Never part again, mother, said the young man solemnly.

'Get his new slippers, Faith, cried the happy mother, laughing and crying by turns; they'll be all the more acceptable now; think a heap of them, Simeon—she most worked her eyes out over them.

'Simeon put on the velvet slippers and sat down in his old place.

'Now, Faith, run for the gravy, while I stir up the fire; we'll have our thanksgiving dinner after all.'

'Thanksgiving breakfast, I should say, mother, said Simeon, laughing.'

'Well, it'll do just as well—we've seen a great many in our day, but this'll be the happiest one of all Reuben, wont it?'

'The happiest one of all, Lisbeth,' said the old man, smiling through his tears.

The King and the Soldier.—Frederick of Prussia had a great mania for enlisting gigantic soldiers into the royal guards and paid an enormous bounty to his recruiting officer for getting them. One day the recruiting officer chanced to espy a Hibernian who was at least seven feet high.—He accosted him in English and proposed that he should enlist. The idea of military life and a large bounty so delighted Patrick that he immediately consented. But unless you can speak German, the King will not give you so much.' 'Oh, be jabers,' said the Irishman, 'sure, it's I that don't know a word of German.' 'But,' said the sergeant, 'three words will be sufficient and these you can learn in a short time. The king knows every man in the guard and as soon as he sees you he will ride up and ask you how old you are; you will say 'twenty-seven' next, how long you have been in the service; you must reply 'three weeks'; finally if you are provided with clothes and rations; your answer 'both.' Pat learned to pronounce the answers, but never dreamed of learning the questions. In three weeks he appeared before the king in review. His majesty rode up to him. Paddy stepped forward with 'present arms!' 'How old are you?' said the king. 'Three weeks,' said the Irishman.' How long have you been in the service,' asked his majesty.—'Twenty-seven years.' 'Am I or you a fool?' roared the king. 'Both,' replied Patrick, who was instantly taken to the guard room but pardoned by the king after he understood the facts of the case.

The World of Flowers.—If it were for me to direct how little girls and boys should be led to think of the wisdom and goodness and power of God, I think I should say, make them acquainted with the world of Flowers. Let them be taught, even while little children, to tell the common names of flowers. Let them have little spots of ground or boxes of dirt in which to plant flowers, and take care of them.—Let them gather wild flowers on the hills, in valleys, over the meadows, in the woods, and along the brook. When old enough, give them a cheap magnifying glass, and let them see the exquisite delicacy of form, and structure and tints, and the dependence of each part upon the other, and all upon the soil and the shower and the sun, and so trace the whole to the wisdom and benevolence of Him who formed and produces them all.

Come now be Cheerful.—If you cannot pay your debts immediately do the best you can and pay them as soon you are able. 'Care killed a cat.' If you have not fifty cents to luxuriate upon the delicacies of the season, appropriate half the amount for something more substantial and wholesome. If you have any children romp with them; if you have none, romp with your neighbor's. Look upon the bright side of everything—put on a cheerful countenance—keep your mind in right trim, and if you find that your native town will not support you, pack up and volunteer for the war. At all events be cheerful.

In the first year of infancy many expressions of the tender organs are to be considered only as efforts or manifestations of power.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since your last annual assembling another year of health and bountiful harvest is passed. And while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He can give us.—trusting that, in His own good time and wise way, all will be well.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs, which has taken place during the last year, is herewith submitted, in virtual compliance with a request to that effect, made by the House of Representatives, near the close of the last session of Congress. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are, might reasonably have apprehended.

In the month of June last, there were some grounds to expect that the maratime powers, which at the beginning of our domestic difficulties so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as belligerents, would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country. But the reverses which afterwards befel the national arms and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice.

The civil war which has so radically changed for the moment the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social condition and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce which has been steadily increasing throughout the period of half a century. It has at the same time excited political ambition, and apprehensions which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. On account of this unusual agitation, we have forborne from taking part in any controversy between foreign States and between parties or factions in such States.

We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no resolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference much less to its own that to its supposed and often exaggerated effects, and the consequences resulting to these nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of success. It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of her majesty's Government has been marked with a just respect for the authority of the United States, and the efforts of their loyal citizens.

The convention with Hanover for the abolition of Stadt dues, has been carried into full effect, under an act of Congress for that purpose.

A blockade of 3000 miles of sea coast, could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity like the present, without committing occasional mistakes, and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects.

A civil war occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and possibly to produce neutral reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of this kind I have so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly powers. There is, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the Government is unable to agree with the governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States, or their citizens, suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the governments of those States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States thus interested, mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made expressly to Great Britain, to France, to Spain, and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received but has not yet been formally adopted.

I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordensuela, which vessel was in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockading force off Charleston, from leaving that port with her cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committee.

Applications have been made to me by many free American men of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments have suggested similar measures. While on the other hand, several of the Spanish American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances, I have declined to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights of free men, and I have at the same time offered to the several States, situated in the tropics or having colonies there, to negotiate with them subject to the advices and counsels of the Senate to favor the volunteer emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories upon conditions which shall be equally just and humane. Liberia and Hayti are as yet the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens. And I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization, do not seem so willing to emigrate to those countries as to some others, as I think their interests demands. I believe, however, the opinion among them in this respect is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both those countries from the United States.

The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution. A commercial and consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar treaty is now pending with the representatives of Hayti. A considerable improvement in the national cause is expected to result from these measures.

Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, and Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome and other European States, remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China and Japan. During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our own continent, but more friendly feelings than have heretofore existed, I believe to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and prospects are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru and Chili. The Commission under the convention with the Republic of New Grenada closed its service without having audited and

(See next page.)

passed upon all the claims which we submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the confederation, that it may be able to do more complete justice.

The Commission between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors and submitted its report.

I have favored the project for connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by the Pacific telegraph with the wire which is being extended across the Russian Empire.

The Territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidences of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States and constitutionally admitted into the federal Union. The mineral resources of some of these Territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every State in that direction would have a tendency to improve the responsibilities of the government and lessen the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The means which suggests itself as most likely to be effective, is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in those Territories, with a view to the publication of its results, which cannot fail to be suspicious.

The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration.

The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of war, however, and the increased disbursements made by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflections as to the best modes of providing the necessary revenue, without injury to business, and with the least possible burdens upon labor.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks soon after the commencement of your last session, made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and the satisfaction of other demands be so economically, or as well, provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, securing the recoverability of the notes as loans and internal duties and making them legal tender, has made a universal currency, and has satisfied, partially, at least for the time, the long-felt want of an uniform circulating medium.

A circulation of United States notes payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured? I know of none which promises so certain results, and, at the same time, so unobjectionable, as the organization of banking associations, under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions to such associations. The government might furnish circulating notes on the security of United States bonds, deposited in the Treasury. The notes prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertable always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges. A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as securities. The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of fewer loans, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discounts and exchanges. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce those fluctuations to the possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation.

Convertibility—prompt and certain convertibility into coin is acknowledged to be the best and surest guard against them, but it is extremely doubtful whether it would greatly facilitate the steady market demand for government bonds which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure of great weight in my judgment, that it would reconcile, as far as possible, all existing interests by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to re-organize under the act, substituting only the secured uniform national circulation for the local and the various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans and balances from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1863, were $884,885,247.06, of which sum $490,860,897.62 were derived from customs; $1,795,331.73 from the direct tax from public lands; $152,203.72 from miscellaneous sources; $901,787.04 from loans. In addition $563,662,460.80; the remainder, $2,267,086.86, was the balance from last year.

The disbursements during the same period were: For Congressional, Executive and Judicial purposes, $0,939,000.23,100; for foreign intercourse, $1,336,710.36,100; for miscellaneous expenses, including the Mint's loans, Post office deficiency collecting of Revenue and other like charges, $14,426,774.56,100; for expenses under the Interior Department, $5,102,985; under the War Department $394,468,467.36,100; under the Navy Department, $42,673,888.88,100; for interest on the Public Debt, $13,190,324.45,100 and for the payment of the public debt, including redemptions, $96,086,822.02,100; making an aggregate of $570,841,700 23,100 and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1863, of $13,043,546,81,100. It should be remembered that the sum of $96,086,822.02,100, expended for reimbursement and redemption of the public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted both from the receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year $487,888,324,77,100 and the expenditures $474,744,788,16,100. Other information on the subject of finances will be found in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statements and views I invite your most candid and considerate attention.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and of War are herewith transmitted. These reports though lengthy are scarcely more than brief extracts of the very numerous and extensive operations conducted through those departments nor could I give a summary upon them, but which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the reports before you and asking your attention to them.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the Post Office Department as compared with several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1861 amounted to $8,349,296 40, which embraced the revenue from all the States in the Union for three quarters of the year, notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so called seceded States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of $8,199,829.90, being only $80,000 less than was derived from the States of the Union during the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was $13,606,759,11; for the last year the amount has been reduced to $11,125,364,12, showing a decrease of about $2,481,000 in the expenditures as compared with the fiscal year 1860. The deficiency in the Department for the previous year was $1,-$0,1,866,98 for the last fiscal year it was reduced to $2,112,814,57. These favorable results are in part owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary States and in part to a casual review of all expenditures in that Department in the interest of economy. The efficiency of the postal service, it is believed, has also been much improved.

The Post master General also opened a correspondence through the Department of State, with foreign governments, proposing a convention of postal representatives for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of this country, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the governments from whom replies have been received. I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the postmaster General in his report respecting the further legislation required in his opinion for the benefit of postal service.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the public lands: The public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue from the first of July 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862. The entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were $137,476, a sum much less than the expenses of our land system during the same period. The homestead law which will take effect on the first of January next, offers such inducements to the settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the general land office and the cost of surveying and bringing the land into market.—The discrepancy between here stated, as arising from the rates of the public lands and the same derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury Department, arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though opportunely, were not really coincident at beginning points.

The Treasurer's report, including a considerable sum which had been previously reported from the Interior is sufficiently large to greatly overreach the sums derived from the three months now reported upon by the Interior, and not by the Secretary.

The Indian tribes upon our frontier, have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and at several points were in open hostility against the white settlements in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas, renounced their adherence to the United States, and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States, were driven from the country.—The chief of the Cherokees, has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained by superior force, to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required.

In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians in Minnesota attacked the settlements in their vicinity with extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately men, women and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and therefore no means of defense had been provided. It is estimated that not less than eight hundred persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicions which may be unjust need not be stated. Information was received by the Bureau from different sources, about the time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlers by all the tribes between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from the Indian war, a large portion of her territory has been depopulated, and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of their State, as a guaranty against future hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details. I submit, for your especial consideration, whether our Indian system should not be remodelled. Many wise and good men have been impressed with the belief that this can be profitably done.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific railroad, and this suggests the expediency of the completion of the road, and also the favorable action of Congress upon the projects now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region hereinafter to be noticed at some greater length. I propose having prepared and laid before you at an early day, some valuable statistical information upon the subject.

The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan canal and improving the Illinois river is represented in the report of Colonel Webster, to the Secretary of War, and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask your attention to it.

To carry out the provisions of the acts of Congress of the 15th of May last I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States, to be organized. The Commissioners inform me, that within the period of a few months the department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture, the introduction of new products, and the collection of the agricultural statistics of the different States.—Also, that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely seeds, plants and cuttings, and has published and liberally diffused much valuable information in anticipation of a more elaborate report which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in science, now in progress in the laboratory. The creation of the department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, and I trust that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your approbation but that it will realize at no distant day all the fondest anticipation of its most sanguine friends, and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

On the 22d of September last a proclamation was issued by the executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now recall your attention to what may be called compensated emancipation.

A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. "One generation passes away and another generation comes, but the earth abideth forever." It is of the first importance to consider the climate of this enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States is well adapted to the home of our national family, and it is not well adapted to two or more. Its vast extent and its varied climate with productions are of advantage in this age for but one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam and telegraphic intelligence have brought them to be an advantageous combination for one united people. In the inaugural address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve and which therefore I beg to repeat.

"One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the constitution and law for the suppression of the African slave trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the legal obligations in both cases, and a few break them in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured and would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, and while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

"Physically speaking we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and get out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can intercourse be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends? Suppose you go to war you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.—There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide. Trace through from east to west upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find it in more than one third of its lines are rivers easy to be crossed, and soon to be populated thick on both sides, while nearly all its remaining lines are merely surveyors' lines, over which people walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of the line can be any more difficult to pass by writing it on paper or parchment, as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the part of the seceding section, the fugitive slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations, upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place. But there is another difficulty. The great interior region, bounded by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains and south by a long line which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and includes a part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Minnesota, and the territories of Dacotah, Nebraska and part of Colorado, has 10,000,000 of people, and will have 50,000,000 within fifty years if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one third of the country owned by the United States generally, more than one million square miles—one half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than 75,000,000 of people.—A glance at the map shows that territorially speaking it is the great body of the republic.—The other parts are but marginal bodies to it. The magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, being the deepest and also the richest in undeveloped resources, in the production of provisions, grains, grasses and all which proceeds from them, this great interior region is one of the most important in the world. A certain from statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought out into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing extent of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented and yet this region has no sea coast—touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation, its people now find and may forever find their way to Europe by way of New York; to South America and Africa by New Orleans and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets; not perhaps by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous regulations, and this is true wherever the boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky or north of Ohio and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to any port north of it and none north of it can trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a government to exist to them. The outlets east and west and south are indispensible to the well being of the people inhabiting and to inhabit, this great interior region. Which of the three may be the best is no proper question. All are better than either and all of right belong to that people and to their successors forever. Free to themselves, they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow rather that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world.—They too, and each of them, may have access to the Egypt of the West without paying tolls at the crossing of any national boundary.

Our national strife springs not from our permanent part; not from the land we inhabit; not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this but would multiply, and not mitigate, evils among us. All its advantages and aptitudes demand Union and abhor separation. In fact, it would cost long force to maintain, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost. Our strife pertains to ourselves; to the passing generations of men, and it cannot without convulsion be hushed forever with the passing of one generation. In this view, I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles, amendatory to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress *assembled*, (the two branches of both Houses concurring,) That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures and Conventions of the several States as amendments to the constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures or Conventions, to be valid, as part or parts of the said Constitution, viz:

Article 1st. Every State, wherein slavery now exists, which shall abolish the same therein at any time or times before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States as follows, to wit: The President of the United States shall deliver to every such State bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of ——, for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States, said bonds to be delivered to such State by instalments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual, or at one time, within such State, and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid, and afterwards. Any State having received bonds, as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

Art. 2d. All slaves who shall have enjoyed freedom by the chances of war at any time before the end of the rebellion shall be forever free, but all owners of such who shall not have been disloyal, shall be compensated for them at the same rates as is provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

Art. 3d. Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons with their own consent at any place or places without the United States.

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without slavery the rebellion could never have existed—without slavery it could not continue. Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to slavery and the African race amongst us. Some would abolish it suddenly, and with no compensation. Some would remove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us, and there are yet other minor diversities. On these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves. By mutual concessions we should harmonize and act together. This would be a compromise among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concession. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow at least in several of the States. As to the first article, the main points are, first, the emancipating; second, the length of the consummation (37 years,) and third, the compensation. The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of slavery. The time secures both recruits from the evils of sudden derangement—in fact from the necessity of any derangement. The habitual intercourse of thought which must be disturbed by the measure will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves. But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great. And it gives the inspiriting assurance that their posterity shall be free forever.

The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it, to abolish slavery now or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time or by degrees extending over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, and generally the mode of making it.—This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor partial slavery, and especially of those who are to receive compensation.

Doubtless some of those who are to pay and not to receive, will object; yet that the measure is both just and economical, is certain. The liberation of the slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired by descent or purchase the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are no more responsible for the original introduction of this kind of property than are the people of the North, and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance.

If then for a common object the property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge? And if, with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by it as means than we can by the war alone, is it not also economical to do it? Let us consider it then—let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensation and emancipation was first proposed last March, and consider whether if that measure had been promptly accepted even by some of the slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been others so done. If so the measure would save money, and in that view would be a prudent and economical feature. Certainly it is not so easy to pay something as to pay nothing, but it is easier to pay a large sum than to pay a larger one, and it is easier to pay any sum when we are able than it is to pay it before we are able. The war requires it at once. The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation of course would be large, but it would require no ready cash, nor bonds, any further than the emancipation progresses. This might not and probably would not close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have one hundred millions of people to share the burden, instead of twenty-one millions as now, and not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after the period, as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained on an average from the first national census of 1790, until that of 1860, we should, in 1790, have a population of 103,208,415, and why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room—our broad national homestead is an ample resource. Were our territory as limited as the British Isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign born as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native born away.—But such is not our condition.

We have two millions, nine hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles. Europe has three millions and eight hundred, with a population averaging seventy-three and one-third persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some future time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, or other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If, then, we are at some time to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be we can judge by the past and the present. As to when it will, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union.

Several of our States are above the average to European population of 73 1 2 to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157, Rhode Island 133, New York and New Jersey each 80; also two other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 64 and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid a ratio since passing that point as ever before, while no one of them is equal to some other portions of our country in national capacity for sustaining a dense population.

Taking the nation in the aggregate and we find its population and ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as follows:—1790—3,929,827; 1800—5 05,937; 35 02 per cent. ratio of increase. 1810—7,239,814; 36 45 per cent. ratio of increase. 1820—9,638,131; 33 13 per cent. ratio of increase. 1830—12,866,020; 33 49 per cent. ratio of increase.—1840—17,069,453; 32 67 per cent. ratio of increase. 1850—23,191,876; 35 87 per cent. ratio of increase. 1860—31,433,790, at 35 58 per cent. ratio of increase. This shows an average decennial increase of 34 60 per cent. in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census. Thus it is seen, that the ratio of increase at no one of these periods is either two per cent. below or two per cent. above the average, thus showing how inflexible, and consequently how reliable the law of increase in our case is, assuming that it will continue, it gives the following result: 1870. 42,323,341; 1880, 56,967,216; 1890, 76,677,872; 1900, 103,208,-415; 1910, 138,918,526; 1920, 186,984,335; 1930, 251,680,914.

These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is at some point between 1920 and 1930, say about 1925; our territory, at seventy three and one-third persons to the square mile, being of the capacity to contain 217,186,000, and we will reach this if we do not ourselves relinquish the chance by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhausting war, springing from the only great element of national discord among us, while it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession, breeding lesser ones, indefinitely would retard population, civilization and prosperity. No one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious.

The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, secure the increase of population, and proportionately the wealth of the country. With this we should pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debts, easier than we should pay our other debts without it. If we had allowed our old national debt to run at 6 per ct. per annum interest from the end of our Revolutionary struggle till to day, without paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then, and this because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than six per cent., and has run faster than the interest upon the debt. That time alone relieves a debtor nation, so long as its population increases faster than the unpaid interest accumulates on its debt. This fact would be no excuse for delaying the payment of what is justly due, but it shows the great importance of time in this connection.

The great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number a hundred million, when by a different policy we should have to pay now, when the number is but thirty-one million, in a word it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan, and then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life, but will be a saving of both. As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them doubtless in the property sense, belong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such. The third article relative to the future of the freed people, it does not oblige, but merely authorizes Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be objectionable on the one hand or on the other, inasmuch as it comes to nothing, unless by mutual consent of the people to be deported by the American voters through their representatives in Congress. I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization, and yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against the colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers.

If there ever could be a proper time for mere argument that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly, through time and eternity, be responsible. Is it true, then, that colored people cannot displace any more white labor by being free, than remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places, they jostle no white laborers. If they leave their old places, they leave them open to white laborers. Logically there is nothing more nor less of it.—Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and very probably would not reduce them. Thus the freed people would not do more than their old proportion of it, and probably for a time, would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and consequently enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even a limited extent, enhances wages to white labor is mathematically certain.

Labor is like any other commodity in the market. Increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it—reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborers out of the country, and practically by so much you increase the demand and the wages of white labor. But it is decided that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the land. Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country and there will be but one colored to seven white.—Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites, and this without any apparent consciousness of evil. The District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland and Delaware are in this condition. The District of Columbia has more than one free colored, to six whites, and yet in its frequent petitions to Congress, I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should emancipation in the South send the freed people North? People of a color seldom run unless there be something to run from. Heretofore, colored people to some extent have fled North from bondage and now perhaps from both bondage and destitution; but if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from. Their old masters will give them wages at least until new laborers can be procured, and the freed men in town will gradually give their labor for the wages, till new homes can be found for them, in congenial climes, and with people of their own blood and race.

The proposition can be treated on the mutual interests involved and in any event, cannot the north decide for itself whether to receive them again, as practice proves more than theory in any case. Has there been any interruption of colored people northward because of the abolishment of slavery in this district last spring? What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in this District, is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by act of Congress abolishing slavery here.

The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption. Nor will the war now proceeding under the proclamation of September 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not will bring restoration and thereby stay both; and notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would only be an advance of part of the plan and the same argument apply to both. This plan is recommended as a means not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone, while it would cost less, considering the amount and manner of payment and times of payment, and the amount would be easier paid than will be the additional interests of the war, if we rely solely upon force. It is most likely, very likely it would cost no blood at all.

The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards of three-quarters of the States. The requisite three quarters will necessarily include seven of the slave States. Their concurrence if obtained, will give assurances to their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now and save the Union forever. I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation by the chief magistrate of the nation. Nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors, nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs, yet I trust, in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display. Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the national authority and national prosperity—perpetuating both indefinitely?

Is it doubted that we here, Congress and the Executive, can secure its adoption? Will not the good people respond to a united appeal from us? Can we—can they, by any other means so certainly or so speedily assure their vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not, can any one of us imagine better, but can we all better the object. Whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs, can we do better? The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulties, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthral ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery ordeal through which we pass will light us in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this we do know how to save the Union. The world knows we know how to save it. We even hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slaves we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth.

Other measures may succeed. This could not fail. The way is plain. Peaceful, generous, just. A way which if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WASHINGTON, December 1-t, 1862.

THE SITUATION—PASSIVE.—All are still, but the indications are that the silence is that which precedes the storm.

General Burnside's grand army is waiting, but they will remain passive a very short time longer. Since General Burnside halted his army at the North bank of the Rappahannock, the efforts of the construction corps have been directed to completing the railroad so that supplies might be available via Aquia Creek. To advance the army before means of rapid transportation were provided would be madness. It would be cruelty to the soldiers, who, in the pending conflict might be wounded. While General Burnside has held the position at Falmouth he has not been idle. His corps have been actively engaged in preparing for the ensuing conflict, and frequent and important reconnoissances have been made, resulting in valuable revelations. The gunboats, from which we inferred that valuable cooperation might be expected, cannot ascend the Rappahannock as far as Fredericksburg but can readily reach Port Conway, a short distance below the city. A reconnoissance was made to this point on Thursday, and is reported to have been satisfactory.

Reconnoisances on the peninsula and from Suffolk indicate that a movement is in preparation thereabouts. The presence of large bodies of troops adds force to the impression that the rendezvous at Fortress Monroe will soon be broken up and the troops be marching onward. The Banks' expedition is preparing with all haste, and every day brings nearer the period of departure.

The Passaic has already sped on her mission, and more naval vessels will shortly follow; indeed here is the utmost activity exhibited in preparing our iron-clad vessels for their fiery ordeal. In General Foster's command the enemy have caused some disturbances by their efforts to penetrate the federal lines, but they have been readily repulsed. Gen. Foster has received reinforcements and his quiet depends merely upon the necessity which exists for his awaiting movements in another quarter.

With the exception of negro reconnoissances and successful forays, there has been little of activity in the department of the South since Gen. Mitchell died. The movements that have been made, however, have sufficiently impressed the enemy with a realizing sense of their danger, that they begin to grow despondent. If all accounts are true, Beauregard is at Pocotaligo, having abandoned Savannah and Charleston to their fate. He is said to have fortified his position strongly, and will endeavor to make a stand, even if Charleston and Savannah should fall.

General Butler is prosecuting the work in his command with ability and persistant effort. The military expedition of General Weitzel has opened a mine which General Butler will now work to the profit of the government and his own credit. On the coast of Texas, seaboard cities and towns fall into our hands with the freedom of overripe fruit; the demand has but to be made, and the surrender is, in most cases, readily complied with.

On the Mississippi considerable interest now centres. The preparations made for the opening of that river are co-extensive with the efforts of the enemy to resist. The avalanch is preparing, however, and will soon roll with crushing violence down the Father of Waters.—Movements on the river depend mainly upon Gen. Grant. When he gets in a certain position all will be ready, and the enemy are striving by every means in their power, to prevent the consummation of his wishes. It is probable that, until Gen Grant reaches Jackson, or is in a condition rapidly to approach it, the cooperating movements of Gen. McClernand and Admiral Porter will be delayed. Gen. Grant's entire command is now moving Southward.—Gen. Sherman took the field and left Memphis on Wednesday, with a large force, and will probably endeavor to flank Pemberton. Gen. Grant's army moved off on Friday, on the Holly Springs road with seven days' rations, and baggage and tents in light marching order. The rebels are falling back towards Grenada, leaving up the track as they go. It is reported that they are entirely disciplined and hope ere success.

In Arkansas the enemy seem to manifest no disposition to move out of the Boston mountains Missouri ward. Indeed, Holmes is understood to have gone, with the greater part of his force, to the relief of Pemberton at Grenada, Miss. The White river is obstructed at its mouth, and the water is not sufficiently high to admit the passage of gunboats. An ascent of that stream must therefore be deferred for the present, and Little Rock will consequently be safe for a time.

In Tennessee affairs look more active than in almost any other part on of the country. The enemy appear to be concentrating on Murfreesboro, as an outwork, with Chattanooga for a base. Gen. Rosecrans has his base at Nashville and has advanced his columns very close to the enemy's position. He appears to be fully ready for a battle and will doubtless give it speedily. Indeed, we may receive the intelligence of a conflict in Tennessee before we do one in Virginia.

LIEUT. WORDEN.—This gallant officer, who won for himself a name and fame in the encounter between the Monitor and Merrimac, has so far recovered from the injuries received to his eyes at that time as to be able for duty again, and has been assigned to the command of the new Ericsson copter, Neptune, a better vessel than the Monitor wherever an improvement could be made on her model. The Montauk will be ready for sea in a few days.

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1862.

THE President's annual Message is not only a matter of fresh interest for the week, but also a document occupying no doubt an important place in the history of this period of a "hundred days," so much of which has already been distinguished for important events, and so little of which now remains to be distinguished by decisive operations in the council or in the field where the issues of the times are pending and yet to be decided. But not intending to anticipate the views of others as to the importance of this public document, the better course of recommending to every one to read the Message for himself, is respectfully adopted. This course however can hardly be necessary in the present exigency of public affairs, in which all are so deeply interested. The Chief Magistrate is supposed to be addressing every good citizen of the American Republic, as well as each Senator and Representative in Congress assembled, because the members of the two Houses appear in their respective places in the Capitol only in their representative characters. The President therefore in his Message speaks to all his constituents, and all should accord to him a respectful and attentive hearing.

The language of the Message, in the more correct copies at least, is presumed to be so plain as to be intelligible to every reader. The topics also are of a nature to invite attention, while they are so familiar in general as to be easily understood in the peculiar manner in which they are presented. The duty of the President every one knows to be, to give information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to Congress the consideration of such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient. In the performance of this duty, he has stated our relations with the European States to be still undisturbed, and in a better condition than, from the civil war so long raging between the American States, it could reasonably have been expected. This opinion will no doubt be shown to be well founded by an examination of the official correspondence with foreign courts during the past year, which is said to have been communicated to both Houses of Congress at the same time with the President's Message.

In regard to the internal state of the Union, the President has given his views in relation to the finances and the regulation of the currency. The receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending with June 1862, are stated in the Message; but for further information on the subject of the finances the reader is referred to the forth-coming report of the Secretary of the Treasury. To produce a uniform circulating medium, the President appears to be in favor of extending the area for the circulation of "United States notes." And though convertibility into coin is generally thought to be the best guard against fluctuations in the value of such a currency, yet as that convertibility cannot always be maintained with advantage, he recommends the organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress,—the government furnishing the notes on the security of United States bonds deposited in the Treasury; but so that these notes shall always be convertible into coin for the protection of labor against "the evils of a vicious currency," and to "facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges."

Of the progress of the war but little is said in the Message; and no doubt it was neither necessary nor proper to say much. The President appears to be engaged for the restoration of the Union and of peace, through measures of emancipation and compensation for slaves. The plan for that purpose is fully stated and elaborately elucidated in the Message. No one should doubt that this plan has been suggested by patriotic considerations and the necessities of the times; though there may be different opinions as to the policy and the practicability of the measures proposed. But that such or some such action should be deemed expedient, instead of relying exclusively upon force for the reconstruction of the national edifice, so far from surprising anybody, should rather be considered as a symptom of a more sound and healthy condition of the common mind, if commonly approved. True, at the end of the century, the slaves may be found to have encreased nearly as fast as or even faster than the free population. And if population, from causes of waste and improvidence, should at that time press harder upon subsistence, the compensation proposed might only become a greater burden upon a greater number. But if the war or some of the evils of the war can be eliminated by a prospective emancipation and the burdens of compensation be postponed to a remote period, an opportunity by that means would be given for recovering from the madness of the times—and the Union might in consequence be restored "by consent."

AT a meeting of the New York Historical Society held on Tuesday evening in the city of New York, the proceedings appear to have been of an unusually interesting character.—And among other things of more or less local nature, there was one communication from the Librarian, and stated as derived from a reliable source, which should excite the deepest interest throughout the whole country; and not only among the literati, the antiquarians, and the *elite* of the land, but also indiscriminately among the great body of American citizens however diffided and classified. The proceeding to which we allude was, the announcement, that *the original Will of* WASHINGTON *had been sold to the British Museum!* How unfortunate, if not a melancholy omen, that the British should be voluntarily made the custodians of that inestimable relic! What a scathing comment upon the degeneracy of the times, is contained in the deep degredation of such an act! But it may be that there was only one among our patriotic troops who would take such a national relic from the archives in Fairfax Court House and sell it for his private gain. But that there should be one to lay his sacrilegious hands upon the last solemn production from the pen of the immortal founder of American freedom, and for such a purpose, can be no credit to the rest or add any moral support to the common cause in which all should be honorably engaged. True, a great many things are permitted to be done in the prosecution of war, which would be unlawful and disgraceful in times of peace; but such things are permitted to be done by the laws of war only because they are the inevitable consequences of the hostile relations of the contending parties. To the victors indeed, in lawful war, the spoils may truly be said to belong. But this is allowable only so far as it has a tendency to terminate the contest, at least this is the rule among civilized nations. And while the customs of all nations do not agree in sparing things of a sacred and venerable character, perhaps there is no

We have noticed several suggestions in relation to the contemplated change in the locality of the Post Office, but if the authorities see fit to transfer that branch of their business to the Custom House building we do not see that any reasonable objections can be made, although the new location may be still more objectionable to the citizens of the North part of the city, than its present station in Pelham street.

It is an undeniable fact that the present Post Office building is too much exposed to the ravages of fire to be a suitable depository of the large amount of property that often remains in the Post Office over night, and the Government are paying some $300 per year for rent of the premises. The Custom House is nearly or quite fire proof; there is no building in such close contiguity as to cause danger from that source, and the lower story can be used for a Post Office, without any inconvenience to the Custom House department. Then as this is the only building owned by the Government within the city limits, it does appear unreasonable that the Post Office business should be transferred to it, and if any are compelled to suffer inconvenience thereby, it may perhaps be imputed to a want of foresight in not making provision, for both Custom House and Post Office, when the building was erected.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on Tuesday a resolution was adopted "instructing the military committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill amending the fifth section, authorizing the employment of volunteers to enforce laws, &c., so as to allow volunteers who have been or may be honorably discharged on account of wounds, such part of the bounty of $100 provided for in said section as shall be proportioned to the time of actual service." This is a measure which should be attended to, for there is no reason why a soldier who has served a portion of the time should not receive a portion of the bounty. No man is allowed to enter the army unless he is free from all complaints, and is not discharged unless he has complaints which unfit him for the duties of a soldier. Consequently, if he is disabled in the service of his country, he should receive a portion, if not the whole, of the promised bounty, as it is not his fault that he does not serve out his term of enlistment.

A few weeks since we stated that Commissary Sergeant John R. Stanhope, Jr., had been promoted to the office of Quartermaster of the 7th regiment, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. We now learn from an undoubted source that Lieut. Stanhope had been acting in the capacity of Quartermaster Sergeant since the 7th Sept., and was duly commissioned a First Lieutenant by His Excellency Gov. Sprague, under date of 3d Nov., and appointed Quartermaster of the regiment.

We expect to get scoldings for allowing so large a portion of our paper to-day to be taken up with the President's Message. But as the *Mercury* is the only paper in the city which will publish it and as it is a valuable and interesting document, we are sure our readers will excuse us for not furnishing the usual amount of miscellaneous news articles. There is, however, but little news this week and the papers generally are filled with the President's Message and accompanying documents.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. B. L. Horr in another column. As an Oculist, Aurist, and Electropathist, he has had extensive experience and brings the very best testimonials from patients whom he has successfully treated. He is also agent for the improved French Crystal Glasses, a very superior article, constructed upon scientific principles. Dr. Horr may be found for a short time at the United States Hotel.

Persons in this vicinity having claims against the Government for back pay, bounties, &c., of soldiers, either deceased or otherwise, can obtain all necessary information and assistance in prosecuting their claims by calling on Dr. T. W. Wood, at his office in Thames street. Dr. Wood is the authorized agent under State authority, and it is a saving both in time and expense to call upon him instead of making application at Providence, and being thus referred back to him.

We have been pained to hear that Captain Almy of Co. D, 12th regiment, has been sick at the hospital, near Alexandria. We learn that the attending physician has pronounced the disease to be yellow jaunders, attended with much fever, and caused by a severe cold contracted while on picket duty, near Fairfax Court House. We understand however, that Capt A. was much better on Sunday last and expected to be at his post in a few days.

Mr. C. A. Greene, who commenced his trade with the late W. H. Bailey, Esq., on the Bristol *Phenix*, some twenty-five years since, has now taken the establishment and will in future conduct it. Bristol is a small place to support a paper in these times, but if the citizens of that place are not disposed to let their town pass from outside notice, they will sustain the *Phenix*.

Godey, for the New Year, has been received. Its contents are even more than usually attractive. The numerous fashion plates are superb; the engravings are both beautiful and appropos—especially that of the New Year and also the New Year's Gift. By-the-by, the book itself, as a New Year's present, would be worth much more than the cost of subscription. Then why not patronize "Godey," and please our friends?

We duly appreciate the kind feelings of sympathy that have been expressed by our cotemporaries during the illness of our associate, Mr. Pratt, and would explain that he has been afflicted with a severe and protracted attack of bilious cholic and inflammation of the kidneys, but is now convalescent, and we trust will soon be able to resume his accustomed duties.

The deficiency which was noticed last week as having been found in the accounts of the City Treasurer of Providence, have been proved and Mr. Marinus W. Gardner, the Treasurer has been discharged from office and action ordered to be commenced against him. Mr. Joseph C. Peckham has been elected to fill the vacancy.

By the report of Commander-in-Chief we are enable to ascertain the actual loss of the Union forces at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, which were as follows: 1742 killed, 8061 wounded and 918 missing, a total of 10,721.

There were 4580 seamen registered in the several ports of entry in the United States during the last year, of which Rhode Island had 65.

The lines published in the *Mercury* several weeks since—"The Life to Come"—were written by Miss Phebe Carey, and not "Ellen."

Petroleum oil has got a big tumble, according to the Philadelphia Ledger. It sells for 60 cents instead of $1 10.

We have from the Navy Department some interesting reports from our blockading vessels on the Carolina coast. Commander Parker, of the steamer Cambridge, reports the destruction of a schooner at Masonboro Inlet, a few miles north of Cape Fear; but he lost 13 men taken prisoners by Rebels concealed on shore. While this was in progress the gunboat Daylight drove an English bark ashore. Lieut. Commander Braine reports the capture of two English schooners. Lieut. Commander Truxton reports the seizure of a contraband schooner from Wilmington. Rear Admiral Dupont, of the flagship Wabash, reports the stopping of two steamers (or of one steamer twice) trying to get into Charleston.

Belger's Battery at Williamston.—A resident of Williamston, N. C., told the correspondent of the Boston Journal that when Belger's battery began to shell the woods near that place, the inhabitants believed the "last day" had come.

Hon. A. J. Hamilton has been appointed military Governor of Texas, with the rank of Brig. General, and authority to raise two Brigades of loyal Texans.

Special Notices.

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The FALL TERM commences on TUESDAY, Sept. 9th,

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The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

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DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Dr. MATTISON attends exclusively to the treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, and the SPECIAL DISEASES OF WOMEN, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, No. 28 Union street. Providence R. I. See his advertisement of THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES, in this paper.

MARRIED.

In Providence, 26th ult., by the Right Rev. Bishop Clarke, Mr. William F. Wilbor, of this city, to Miss Catharine P. Manchester, of this city, formerly of Bristol.

In Washington 28th ult., by Rev. Dr. Gurley, Captain Robert N. Scott, to Elizabeth, daughter of Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Dutee J. Pearce, of this city.

In New Bedford, 27th ult., by Rev Moses How, Mr Francis M. Heath to Miss Mary A Sherman, both of Portsmouth, R. I.

In Providence, 26th ult, Thomas H. Lowe to Eleanor H. Marshall; 27th, George W. Davis to Maria Bickerton; 27th, Augustus W Robinson to Mary E. Herrick all of P; 27th Ira C. Chace, U. S. A., to Eliza, daughter of Ephraim S. Jackson, Esq., of P.

In West Philadelphia, 27th ult., August J Bero, of Philadelphia, to Emma, daughter of the late Albert T. F. Smith, of Prov.

DIED.

In this city, 26th ult, Elizabeth Barker, wife of Joseph Barker, aged 54 years.

In Wilmington, N. C., Oct 8th, of yellow fever, Mrs. Margaret A. Lawton, wife of Capt. James E. Lawton and daughter of the late John F. Tilley of this city, aged 42 years.

By this death a large circle of relatives and friends in this city, are called to mourn. The family removed from this place to Wilmington, some 12 years since; the husband then being engaged in business, a permanent resident. Mrs. Lawton was highly esteemed in this her native city as well as at Wilmington and was for many years a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; but death has claimed her as its own and although we may mourn her loss, it is our duty to say "Thy will be done."

In Providence, 25th ult., Kate B., daughter of Denison B. Holmes, aged 6 years; 26th, Agnes McFarlen, aged 30 years; 27th Daniel Sweetland aged 52 years; 27th, Minerva B., daughter of William B. Greene, aged 19 years; 28th, Susan M. Sheldon, daughter of the late Daniel Sheldon, of Newport; 28th, George B. Passmore, aged 58 years; at the Dexter Asylum 28th, Eliza Case, aged 57 years; 29th, Patrick Carney, aged 97 years; 29th, Martha Eldred, of North Kingstown, aged 56 years; 30th, Elizabeth M., daughter of Nathan H. Spofford, aged 6 years; 1st inst., Herbert Greyson, son of Lewis B. Prentiss, aged 2 years; 1st, William A. J., son of the late William C. Thayer, aged 27 years; 3d, Albert F., son of Stephen D. Reynolds, of Wickford, aged 23 years.

In Worcester, Mass., 29th ult., Thomas H. Watson, of Prov., aged 40 years.

In Bristol, 26th ult., Mrs. Sarah, wife of Capt. Allen G. Wright, 5th R. I. V., aged 23 years.

Drowned, at Cairo, Ill., 18th, ult., Edgar M. son of William E. Drown, of Providence, aged 18 years.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Nov 29—Bark Minnie Gordon McKenzie, F River for Portland.

Schrs Oliver M Pitit, Clarke, Boston for Baltimore; Henry, Carroll, Portsmouth for N York; R Bulwinkle, French, N Bedford for do; Bay, State, Verrill, do for do; Magnolia, Nickerson, Boston for Phil; Victor, Strout, Cherryfield for N Y; Sylph, Howard, Dighton for do; Robert Raikes, Carrigan, Provincetown for Phil

SUNDAY, Nov 30—brigs Robin, Cortnell, Cherryfield for N Y.

Schrs C Heath, Wright, Bangor for N Y; J English, Mayflower, Henderson, Sarah L, Damon, E E Potter, Loper, and D M Messerele, Brown, Prov for N Y; Whistler Presby, Taunton for do; H Ryan; Stapes, do for do; Cora, Kelley, N Bedford for do; J Tinker, McDonald, Port Ewen for Boston; J Baker, West, N York for do; E Bruce, Small, Elizabethport for New Bedford; C Wilcox, McFaeden, Prov for N Y; Carthegenia, Kelley, N Bedford for Phil; V Barkelew, Congdon, Prov for N Y.

TUESDAY, Dec 2—Schrs S W Pooder, Phillips, Prov for N York; Sea Bird, Simmons, do for do; Anger, Bessie, Wareham for do; Lady Lake, Spellman, Prov for Elizabethport; Niantic, Morris, Taunton for N York; Roanoke, Paulk, do for do; Washington Furguson; Elizabethport for F River; W Lopez, Robinson, Phil for Prov; President, White, from N Haven; Golden Eagle, Kelley, N York for Somerset.

WEDNESDAY, Dec 3—schrs Tillie, E. Anderson, Poughkeepsie for Dighton; Di dem, Baker, N Y for Prov; Julia A Rice, Waugh, Elsworth for N Y; Com Kearney, Brewster, Rockland for do; S B Howes, Smith, Cold Spring for Boston; Leo, Gordon, Rockland for Prov.

Memoranda.

At Rio Janeiro Oct 14, bark Harvest Queen, Ellery, N York for Hong Kong, put in for repairs &c.

Arr at Phil 30th ult, brig Amanda Jane, Dorr, from Matanzas.

Arr at Danvers 25th ult, schr R M Carlisle, Rider, from Phil.

The ordinary history of rain or snow storms on the North Atlantic coast is substantially this: Atmospherical currents set in from the sea towards the interior, blowing from the South east with more or less velocity. Should they last for three or four days together they are certain to be followed a very heavy precipitation; should they increase in strength rapidly, rain may be expected shortly, perhaps the ensuing evening or night. It is difficult to lay down rules which will apply to all the seasons of the year, but those we have mentioned will be seldom found to fail. The doctrine is that in these localities nearly all the moisture which returns to the ground in the form of hail, rain or snow, has its source in the Atlantic ocean; while the Southern States are supplied both from the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico.—The west or north west winds are cold, dry and highly magnetic. It is the collision between these and the warm, moist breezes from the ocean that leads to the phenomenon which is usually designated a rain or a snow storm according to the season when it occurs.

A special correspondent with Gen. Sigel's corps sends an account of an important reconnoissance by Gen. Stahel through Aldie's and Snicker's Gaps, to ascertain the truth about Jackson's movements. Gen. Stahel scoured the country almost to Winchester, and found that Jackson had gone South. At Snicker's Ferry, Stahel fell upon a large of rebel cavalry, routed them, captured numbers of horses and cattle, pursued to Berryville, broke up their camp, chased them to within four miles of Winchester, captured all of the officers and 40 of White's battalion, and altogether cost them a loss of 50 in killed and wounded. Our side lost 15 in all.

The Old Frigate United States.—On the 21st of April 1861, the frigate United States, one of the first vessels built for the American navy, was destroyed at the Gosport Navy yard. She has rested her bones in the mud of the Elizabeth river until recently, when she was raised, and is now to be converted into an iron-clad man-of-war. Her live oak timbers have not been impaired by age or immersion, and she can be made as staunch as a new vessel.

Messrs. Thomas H. Gardner, Thomas R. Rich, Alfred D. Evans and Thomas Sewall, jr., of Baltimore, have instituted a suit against Major Gen-ral Wool for false imprisonment, laying the damages at $10,000 in each case.—Hon. H. Winter Davis has been secured as their counsel.

Brighton Cattle Market—Thursday Last.

At market 1600 Beef Cattle, 800 Stores, 2500 Sheep and Lambs, and 300 2 wine.

Beef Cattle—Extra $6 75; first quality $6 50; second quality $6 00; third, $4,75a5 00.

Working Oxen—None.

Milch Cows—$43 a 47; common $19 a 20.

Veal Calves—$0a0.

Stores—Yearlings, $8,00 a10,00; two years old $16a19; three years old $20 a 21.

Hides, 7¼ a 8 c; *Calf Skins*, 8 a 9 c; *Tallow*—Sales at 8 1-4 a 8 1-2c.

Pelts—$1,50 a 1,75 each.

Sheep & Lambs—$2,50a2,75; extra $3, 3,50.

Swine—Spring Pigs wholesale 4¼ c; retail 4 a 6c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER. 1862.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	High water
7	Saturday,	7 16	4 28 5	4 38	42
8	Sunday,	7 17	4 28 6	3 99	24
9	Monday,	7 17	4 28 7	3 91 0	5
10	Tuesday,	7 18	4 28 8	3 91 0	45
11	Wednesday,	7 12	4 28 9	3 91 1	25
12	Thursday,	7 20	4 28	10 41	morn.
13	Friday,	7 21	4 28	11 44	12 8

Moon's last qr, 14th day, 5th h, 49m. morning.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMMETT'S, NO. 124.

A very large and carefully selected assortment of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Consisting of finely Illustrated

Books For Children in Every Variety.

GAMES

Both New and Standard, such as Loto, Solitaire, Busy Bee, Doctor Busby, Golden Egg, Chess Checkers, Backgammon, Dominoes, Fireside Amusements, Yankee Pedlar, Building Blocks, Block Alphabets, &c. &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, Lower, too than formerly, consisting of selections from the stock of several manufacturers.

Photographic Cards

From Fine Engravings.

INKSTANDS, Gold Pens, Rubber Pencils and HOLDERS.

My stock of

Juveniles

is very large, comprising the books of almost all the publishers of books for children. Among them a good stock of

ENGLISH BOOKS,

Bought low and to be sold at reasonable prices.

CHAS. E. HAMMETT, JR

Dec 6 124 THAMES STREET,

TOYS at COST at VOSE'S.

I HAVE A LARGE assortment of Toys which I shall sell at cost, as I intend to close that branch of my business.

Dec 6—4 w.

Thorough Bred

NORTH DEVON

Bulls and Heifers for sale by

Dec 6 THOMAS B. BUFFUM.

Elegant, Instructive, Amusing.

The New Microscope and MOUNTED OBJECTS.

Cheap and Excellent gifts. Agent for Newport,

T. W. Wood,

Dec 6 83 Thames street.

Auction this Evening.

Will be sold at Auction THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at No. 6 Broad street

CLOTHING, Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Guernsey Frocks, Crockery and Glass ware, and a large variety of other articles.

Dec 6 F. STANHOPE, Auct'r.

Furniture at Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the boarding house of Mrs. Clarke, No. 10 Broad Street.

A LARGE LOT of Furniture, consisting in part of Bedsteads, Beds, Mattrasses, Chairs, Tables, Sinks, Bureaus, Wash Stands, and a large variety of other articles.

Dec 6 F. STANHOPE, Auct'r.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPENCER'S 96 MORE NEW GOODS

Received this week,

A splendid assortment of

Writing Desks, Work Boxes, RETICULES, PORTFOLIOS, Pocket Books, PURSES, PORTMONAIES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD CASES, ALBUMS, WATCH STANDS, BACKGAMMON BOARDS,

GAMES

&c., &c., &c.

12 Doz.

Assorted Extracts, all sizes of putting up.

6 GROSS MORE

Of the One Cent Books.

JUVENILE BOOKS,

Picture Cards, Paper Dolls, Rubber Balls, Variegated Marbles, Drums, &c., &c.

China Ornaments.—A great variety at low prices.

DON'T FAIL to visit No. 96 Thames st.

T. A. SPENCER.

DR. B. L. HORR'

OCULIST, AURIST and ELECTROPATHIST,

Has taken Rooms at the

United States Hotel,

Where he may be consulted on

Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

UPON ALL DISEASES of the EYE, EAR, THROAT, CHEST, LUNGS, and CHRONIC diseases of every description, which he treats upon a new, improved and successful method of vitalizing and invigorating the system, producing a healthy action, thereby overcoming and undermining the basis of all Chronic diseases.

Shoulder Braces and Inhaling Tubes for the prevention of consumption, and giving fine, healthy and symetrical chest. Abdominal supporters for Prolapsus Uteri Female Debility, &c.

Dr. Horr is sole agent of Massachusetts for the Patent improved

French Crystal Glasses.

One pair of which lasts in ordinary cases from TEN to THIRTY YEARS, without change to greater magnifying power.

The above lenses being formed upon a new and scientific principle, and ground with the greatest mathematical perfection and accuracy, the surface consisting of uniform density, transforming pirsmatic rays to schoromatic light, so equalizes, modifies and softens radiation at the entrance of the eye, giving perfect ease and assistance to the weakest and most sensitive visual organs, assisting and preserving the sight instead of weakening and debilitating the visual capacities of the eye, the common fault of ordinary glasses.

Persons attended at private residences if desired.

Office reception hours from 1 to 5 and 6 to 9 P. M. Dec. 6.

Court of Probate, Newport, Dec. 1, 1862.

UPON THE PETITION of James L. Weaver, presenting therewith an instrument in writing dated the 25th day of October, 1862 purporting to be the last will and testament of

CLARKE WEAVER,

late of Newport, dec'd, and praying that said instrument may be proved and allowed, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said Clarke Weaver be granted to him, the sole Executor therein named, and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 22d day of December inst, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof, be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

Dec 6 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

Court of Probate, Newport, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE COMMISSIONERS heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims of the creditors on the estate of

GEORGE CORNELL,

late of Newport, dec'd, represented insolvent, present their report for reception, and the same is referred to Monday, the 22d day of December inst., at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, if they see fit, and show cause if any why said report should not be received.

Dec 6 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the city of Newport, administrator on the estate of

EDWARD L. TILLEY,

late of Newport, dec., and having given bonds according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him for adjustment, and such as are indebted, are requested to make payment to

HENRY H. TILLEY,

Dec 6 Administrator.

Estate of Jeannett Phillips.

THE UNDERSIGNED appointed Executor of the last will and Testament of

JEANNETT PHILLIPS,

late of Newport single woman deceased, by the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, has given bonds as the law directs. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, and those indebted, to make payment to

GEORGE A RICHMOND,

Newport Dec. 6, 1862. Executor.

The Annual Meeting

OF THE DORCAS SOCIETY will be holden at Trinity Church School House, on Wednesday, Dec. 10th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mrs. MARY BOTTOMORE,

Dec 6 President.

Family Dye Colors

FOR COLORING Shawls, Hats, Feathers, and all articles of Wearing apparel with FAST COLORS, at

Dec 6 R. J. TAYLOR'S

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, made and executed by David S. Duncomb and Marietta Duncomb, his wife, to Joseph W. Fharo, bearing date the first day of February, A. D. 1858, and recorded with the land evidence of Newport, book No. 2, of Records of Mortgages, pages 158, 159, 160 and 161, there will be sold at public auction, on the premises, in Newport, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1863, at 12 o'clock noon all that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Newport, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of Webster street, distant 40 feet Easterly from the stone wall formerly the boundary between the farms of Russel Clarke and George Armstrong near the North East corner of lands of Charles Lyman, thence Southerly, to the distance of 40 feet from said stone wall and said boundary line to lands of William B. Lawrance; thence Easterly, along the Northerly line of the lands of William B. Lawrence to a point in the said line 30 feet distant from the Westerly line of the lands of Henry E. Pierrepont and the stone wall running north and south, which divides the lands of the said Pierrepont from lands formerly owned by David P. Hall; thence Northerly and parralel to said west line of said Pierrepont's land, and at the distance of thirty feet therefrom unto Southerly side of Webster street; thence Westerly along the Southerly side of Webster street, to the point of beginning, containing by estimation six acres of land, be the same more or less. One other parcel of land situate in the aforesaid city of Newport, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on Narragansett Avenue, at a stone wall lying and being upon, the Easterly side of a drift way running from said Narraganset Avenue; Southerly, along by said stone wall through the farm of William Beach Lawrence and leading to the South shore thereof, and running from said place of beginning southerly along said stone wall to the northerly side of said Webster street; thence Easterly, along the northerly side of said Webster street four hundred feet; thence Northerly and parallel to said stone wall and drift way, unto Narragansett Avenue aforesaid; thence Westerly along the Southerly side of Narragansett Avenue four hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, containing by estimation four acres of land, be the same more or less. Also, that other certain tract or parcel of land in the city of Newport aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the Northerly side of Narragansett Avenue, at a point opposite to a board fence running north and south through a part of the grounds now, or formerly, owned by David P. Hall, situate North of Narragansett Avenue, thence Northerly, at right angles to Narragansett Avenue and along the line of said board fence, unto lands of Mumford Hazard, formerly lands of John Easton; thence Westerly, along a stone wall which divided said Mumford Hazard's land from the land of David P. Hall to the stone wall running north and south, which divides the lands of John A. Hazard from the lands of said Duncomb; thence Southerly, along said last mentioned wall, unto land of Edward Ogden; thence, Southerly, along said Ogden's line as it now is, about 359 feet to Narragansett Avenue aforesaid; thence Easterly along the Northerly side of said Narragansett Avenue to the line of the board fence referred to and the point and place of beginning, containing six acres, with all the rights and privileges appertaining to the said several parcels of land.

The said sale to be made to satisfy and pay the sum of five thousand dollars, due upon the said mortgage with the interest thereon at *seven per cent* per annum, from February 1, A. D., 1858, and by order of the executor of the mortgage.

A. R. PHARO, Executor,

Per Attorney, W. F. SHEFFIELD.

Nov 29—ts,

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE CITIZENS OF NEWPORT are hereby requested in accordance to the provisions of an act in relation to the Internal Revenue, to hand in to the undersigned within the next ten days, an exact account, by weight of the amount of silver plate in use, in their possession.

Those residing in the first, second and third wards, will render an account to

JOHN D. DENNIS, Assistant Assessor 1st District, No. 22 Broad street.

Those residing in the fourth and fifth wards, to

JOHN G. WEAVER, Assistant Assessor 2d District, Ocean House.

Nov 29

JOHN W. VOSE,

WILL PURCHASE and sell on commission, all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver, U. S Demand Notes, (old issue) and Securities of all descriptions.

U. S Six per cent, "Five-Twenty" Ponds of 50s, 500s and 1000s, coupon or registered, obtained at par, without delay,

May be found at Aquidneck Bank during bank hours. Nov 29.

FARM to LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S FARM lying in the South part of Portsmouth, containing about fifty acres of good land, well watered and in a high state of cultivation, will be let on reasonable terms for the year commencing March 25th, 1863. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Nov 29 PARKER LAWTON

NOTICE

THE SUBSCRIBER gives notice to the public that he is prepared to Cure and Smoke Hams in the most satisfactory manner. All Hams left at his house on Farewell street, will receive prompt attention.

Nov 29 JOHN H. IRISH.

At a meeting of the City Council of the City of Newport, holden November 14, 1862, the following Ordinance was passed.:

AN ORDINANCE.

In relation to the City Debt and permanent loans.

IT IS ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:

Sec. 1. All persons or institutions holding the notes of the city of Newport, shall be at liberty to receive for such notes the bonds of the city, the issue of which is provided for by this ordinance.

Sec. 2 The Committee on Finance shall cause to be prepared bonds with interest coupons attached, it being ordered and ordained, that in the issue of the same, they shall be so arranged as to meet as near as may be in the aggregate, the conditions of the debt as it now exists.

Sec. 3. The Committee on Finance are empowered, should any holder or holders of said notes prefer present payment for the same, to authorize the sale of the bonds of the city to an amount sufficient to meet the same, provided it can be done without loss

Sec. 4. All bonds which may be issued by the city under the provisions of this ordinance, shall be made payable to the order of the City Treasurer, who shall receipt for the same and be signed by the Mayor and the President of the Common Council. They shall have attached to them the seal of the city and be registered and countersigned by the City Clerk. The bonds thus prepared and signed by the Treasurer, shall constitute good and valid claims against the city and shall be paid by the Treasurer when due upon presentation at his office; Provided, however, that such bonds and coupons may be issued payable at a place or places out of the city, should such a course be deemed expedient.

Sec. 5 It shall be the duty of the City Clerk, at the first meeting of the City Council after the issue of any bonds in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance to lay before that body a transcript of his record thereof, which record shall set forth the number, amount, time of payment, number of coupons, and the amount of each, and the purpose of issue of each bond registered by him.

A true copy—attest,

BENJ. B. HOWLAND, Nov 22 City Clerk.

CLOAKINGS—Black, Brown and Mixed Fur and Castor Beavers for ladies cloaks, nice and cheap, opening this day at

D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S, Established 1763, Nov 22 70 Thames street.

GLOVES—Woolen, Buck, Calf and Deer Skin Gloves, for Winter. Some very cheap and desirable, opening at

D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S. Established 1763, Nov 21 70 Thames st.

SHELLBARKS, 5 bbls extra, Cranberries, fresh.

SWEET POTATOES, fine Delawares, Oranges, fine lot, R. WILSON.

TOMATOES, 140 Cans, fresh, Pears, few left.

APPLES, fine assortment, Celery, Spinach, Parsley, &c. For sale at R. WILSON'S. Nov 29 79 Thames st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fall Styles DRESS HATS

NOW READY AT

Thos. J. Weaver's HAT & CAP EMPORIUM, 149

ALSO,

ALL OF THE LEADING STYLES OF

FELT HATS, Together with

CAPS

In great variety.

THOMAS J. WEAVER, Sept 27 149 Thames Street.

STEAMER PERRY.

Winter Arrangement,

ON and after MONDAY, November 17th, the steamer PERRY Capt. N. B. Allen,

Will Make But One Trip a Day,

Leaving Newport for Providence at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Providence for Newport at 2 P. M., touching at Portsmouth Grove each way,

FARES.

From Newport to Portsmouth Grove,	25c.
Portsmouth Grove to Providence,	50c.
Newport to Providence,	75c.
" " Boston,	$2,00
" " Worcester,	$2,00.

Nov 15

CHARLES C. STEVENS,

AUCTION AND

Commission Merchant, AND DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

19 *Thames, corner of Bridge Street,* NEWPORT, R. I.

Auction sales of real estate and property, at residences, stores and elsewhere, attended to at the shortest notice. June 7

James Hammond

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS.

WM. H. SMITH'S PATENT

COAL & GAS CONSUMING STOVE,

IS acknowledged by every one who has used it, to be the most economical stove which they have ever seen.

It is guaranteed to *radiate more heat*, with *less fuel*, than any stove ever before invented.

Call at WM. BROWNELL'S, No. 195 Thames street, and get a pamphlet, gratis, containing a full description of the stove, with certificates from parties who have used it during the past winter.

For sale by WM. BROWNELL, Sept 29 Newport.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of

PERRY & STEVENS,

is dissolved by the death of the senior partner.

The business will be continued by the surviving partner. All persons having claims against the firm will present them for adjustment, and those indebted, will make immediate payment to

Nov 22 THOMAS STEVENS.

U. S. TAX!

I WOULD GIVE NOTICE to those owning Silver Plate subject to taxation, that I am prepared to weigh it accurately, at their residences or at my store.

B. M. HAMMETT, Nov 8 138 Thames street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Dec. 1st, the price of the Boston Daily Journal will be 75 cents per month, or 3 cents per single copy.

The price of the Boston Daily Herald will be 50 cents per month, or 2 cents per single copy.

Nov 29 B. J. TILLEY.

OLIVER READ,

Licensed Stock and Exchange Broker,

BANK STOCKS, GOVERNMENT COUPONS, Treasury Notes and Specie bought and sold, or procured for applicants, as above. Call at No. 12 Bull street, or at the Traders Bank during bank hours.

JAMES ATKINSON,

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

City and County of Newport, Over the Post Office.

THE "BURNSIDE"

IS A NEW COAL which is now for the first time introduced into this market. It is an excellent red ash coal which ignites quickly, burns freely, and makes no clinker in any ordinary fire.

It is warranted to give entire satisfaction for domestic purposes. Sold only by

JOSEPH BRADFORD, July 12 Opposite the Custom House.

MASSASOIT, CROTEN MILLS, MANHATTAN, ILLINOIS, INDIANA and ST. LOUIS

FLOURS,

on hand and for sale by

Nov 15 WM. NEWTON & CO.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

WILL OPEN this morning, Nov. 28th, very superior Black Seal Skin Cloaking. Also Brown and Fancy Cloaking, Black Frost Cloth, and another full supply of New Cloaks

Sacks and Cloaks made up to order at short notice. Nov 29.

NEW BOOKS.

Mirriam, by Marion Harland,
The Patience of Hope,
The Tax Payers Manual, 25 cents,
Levers Military Novels,
Euchre and its Laws, by a Professor,

WARD, Agent, Nov 15 130 Thames st.

New Sugar House Syrup, or sale by

Nov 15 WM NEWTON & CO.

Extra Hulled Buckwheat,—Just received by

Nov 15 WM NEWTON & CO.

Almanacks For 1863.

THE OLD FARMERS ALMANACK,
The Christian Almanack,
The Methodist Almanack,

For sale at Nov 22 HILLEY'S.

SCARFS—Zopher and Silk, beautiful bright and plain colors, opening at

D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S. Established 1763, Nov 22 70 Thames st.

WINGS FARINA CRACKERS, at

Nov 15 WM. NEWTON & COS.

PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT.

LUDLOW'S PATENT.

GLASS JARS & GLASS COVERS FOR

Preserving Fruits, Vegetables, &c., IN A PERFECTLY FRESH STATE.

THEY REQUIRE NO WAX, Solder or Cement, seal instantly, and are more easily sealed and opened than any other article for the purpose ever invented. All kinds of Wax and Cement are equally disagreeable and uncertain in sealing.

In presenting these articles to the public, the inventor challenges the world in an intallible, Simple, Easy and Rapid process of Hermetical Sealing

All scientific and practical men who have examined them say they are without a fault, and are the only ones that have stood the chemical test.

The sealing is on an entirely original plan.—This principle has stood the test for several years, and the best certificate of their value is, that those who have tried these articles will use no other.

They are warranted as represented.

Reliable directions for putting up all kinds of Fruits, Vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans and Jars. For sale by

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW, July 26 122 Thames street.

FOR SALE AT

WILLIAMS'.

172 Thames Street.

THE BEST COAL YET—THE BURNSIDE.

PRIME RED ASH COAL—just landed, dry and clean.

BURNSIDE COAL.

JUST LANDED—a cargo in fine order.

FURNACE COAL.

NOW DISCHARGING—from schr Adventurer,

PEASLEY CROSS CANNEL COAL.

A fine lot "hand picked" for grates.

WALNUT WOOD.

Prime lot of sapling Wood.

Oct 25

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

B. MARSH,

110 Thames street,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the above named customers and any who may want substantial articles for Fall and Winter, that his stock is now complete and he is prepared to furnish the following articles on the most reasonable terms:—Gentlemen's Heavy Calf Boots, Kip and Black Grain, Water Proof, Cow Hide, with heavy quilted soles and iron plated toes—a first rate article, together with boys and youths of equal quality with tap soles. Also a very large stock of Rubber Boots and Shoes of the best manufacture in the country. Those in want of the above will please call where they cannot fail to be suited, both in quality and in price.

Sept 20—tj1.

Recruits Wanted

FOR THE

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against the Republic of Costa Rica was concluded between the United States of America and that Republic, and was signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at San Jose on the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:

Convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica.

The United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, desiring to adjust the claims of citizens of said States, against Costa Rica, in such a manner as to cement the good understanding and friendly relations now happily subsisting between the two Republics, have resolved to settle such claims by means of a convention; and, for that purpose, appointed and conferred full powers, respectively, to wit

The President of the United States, on Alexander Dimitry, Minister Resident of said United States, in the Republic of Costa Rica, and his Excellency the Constitutional President of said Republic of Costa Rica on Manuel Jose Carazo and Francisco Maria Yglesias, who, upon an exchange of their plenary powers, which were found in good and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that all claims of citizens of the United States, upon the Government of Costa Rica, arising from injuries to their persons, or damages to their property, under any form whatsoever, through the action of authorities of the Republic of Costa Rica, statements of which, soliciting the interposition of the Government of the United States, have been presented to the Department of State, at Washington, or to the diplomatic agents of said United States at San Jose, of Costa Rica, up to the date of the signature of this convention, shall, together with the documents in proof, on which they may be founded, be referred to a board of commissioners, consisting of two members, who shall be appointed in the following manner: One by the Government of the United States of America, and one by the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica: Provided, however, that no claim of any citizen of the United States, who may be proved to have been a belligerent during the occupation of Nicaragua by the troops of Costa Rica, or the exercise of authority, by the latter, within the territory of the former, shall be considered as one proper for the action of the board of commissioners herein provided for.

In case of the death, absence, or incapacity, of either commissioner, or in the event of either commissioner's omitting, or ceasing to act, the Government of the United States of America, or that of the Republic of Costa Rica, respectively, or the Minister of the latter, in the United States, acting by its direction, shall forthwith proceed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

ARTICLE II.

The commissioners so named shall meet at the city of Washington, within ninety days from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention; and, before proceeding to business, they shall, each of them, exhibit a solemn oath, made and subscribed before a competent authority, that they will carefully examine into, and impartially decide, according to the principles of justice and of equity, and to the stipulations of treaty, upon all the claims laid before them, under the provisions of this convention, by the Government of the United States, and in accordance with such evidence as shall be submitted to them on the part of said United States and of the Republic of Costa Rica, respectively. And their oath, to such effect, shall be entered upon the records of their proceedings.

Said commissioners shall then proceed to name an arbitrator, or umpire, to decide upon any case or cases, concerning which they may disagree, or upon any point or points of difference which may arise in the course of their proceedings. And if they cannot agree in the selection, the arbitrator, or umpire, shall be appointed by the Minister of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, to the United States, whom the two high contracting parties shall invite to make such appointment, and whose selection shall be conclusive on both parties.

ARTICLE III.

The arbitrator, or umpire, being appointed, the commissioners shall, without delay, proceed to examine and determine the claims which may be presented to them, under the provisions of this convention, by the Government of the United States, as stated in the preceding article; and they shall hear, if required, one person in behalf of each Government, on every separate claim.

Each Government shall furnish, upon request of either of the commissioners, such papers in its possession as may be deemed important to the just determination of any claims of citizens of the United States, referred to the board, under the provisions of the first article.

In cases, whether touching injuries to the person, limb, or life of any said citizens, or damages committed, as stipulated, in the first article, against their property, in which the commissioners may agree to award an indemnity, they shall determine the amount to be paid. In cases in which said commissioners cannot agree, the points of difference shall be referred to the arbitrator, or umpire, before whom each of the commissioners may be heard, and his decision shall be final.

ARTICLE IV.

The commissioners shall issue certificates of the sums to be paid to the claimants, respectively, whether by virtue of the awards agreed to between themselves, or of those made by them, in pursuance of decisions of the arbitrator, or umpire; and the aggregate amount of said sums, deemed by the certificates of award made by the commissioners, in either manner above indicated, and of the sums also accruing from said certificates of award to the arbitrator, or umpire, may, under the authority hereinafter conferred by the seventh article, have made and issued, with the rate of interest stipulated in the present article, in favor of any claimant, or claimants, shall be paid by the Government of the United States, in the city of Washington, in equal semi-annual instalments. It is however, hereby agreed, by the contracting parties, that the payment of the first instalment shall be made eight months from the termination of the labors of the commission; and, after such first payment, the second, and each succeeding one, shall be made semi-annually, counting from the date of the first payment; and the whole payment of such aggregate amount, or amounts, shall be perfected within the term of ten years from the termination of said commission; and each of said sums shall bear interest, once payable semi-annually, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the day on which the awards, respectively, will have been agreed.

To meet those payments, the government of the Republic of Costa Rica hereby equitably appropriates fifty per cent. of the net proceeds of the revenues, arising from the customs of the said Republic; but if such appropriation should prove insufficient to make the payments as above stipulated, the Government of said Republic binds itself to provide other means for that purpose.

ARTICLE V.

The commission herein provided shall terminate its labors in nine months from and including the day of its organization. They shall keep an accurate record of all their proceedings, and they may appoint a secretary, versed in the knowledge of the English and of the Spanish languages, to assist in the transaction of their business. And, for the conduct of such business they are hereby authorized to make all necessary and useful rules.

ARTICLE VI.

The proceedings of this commission shall be final and conclusive, with respect to all the claims of citizens of the United States, which, having accrued prior to the date of the convention, may be brought before it for adjustment; and the United States agree hereby to release the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica from any further accountability for claims which shall be rejected, either by the board of commissioners, or by the arbitrator, or umpire aforesaid; or for claims, being allowed by either the board or the umpire, the Government of Costa Rica shall have provided for and settled in the manner agreed upon in the fourth article.

ARTICLE VII.

In case it should, however, fail, upon the termination of the labors of said commission signalized for in the fifth article of this convention, any case should be pending, where the umpire, not awarding his decision, it is hereby understood and agreed by the two contracting parties that, though the board of commissioners may, by such limitation, have terminated their action, and umpire is hereby authorized and empowered to proceed to make his decision or award in such case or cases pending as aforesaid; and, upon his certificate thereof, in each case, transmitted to each of the two Governments, mentioning the amount of indemnity, if such shall have been allowed by him, together with the rate of interest specified by the fourth article, such decision or award shall be taken and held to be binding and conclusive, and it shall work the same effect as though it had been made by both the commissioners under their own agreement, or by them upon decision of the case or of the cases, respectively, pronounced by the umpire of said board, during the period prescribed for its sessions: Provided, however, That a decision on every case that may be pending at the termination of the labors of the board shall be given by the umpire within sixty days from their final adjournment; and that at the expiration of the said sixty days the authority and power hereby granted to said umpire shall cease.

ARTICLE VIII.

Each government shall pay its own commissioner; but the umpire, as well as the incidental expenses of the commission, including the defrayal of the services of a secretary, who may be appointed under the fifth article, shall be paid one half by the United States, and the other half by the Republic of Costa Rica.

ARTICLE IX.

The present convention shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States; and by the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, with the consent and approbation of the Supreme Legislative Power of said Republic; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, within the space of eight months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, and by virtue of our respective full powers, we, the undersigned, have signed the present convention, in duplicate, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done at the city of San Jose, on the second day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the eighty-fourth year of the independence of the United States of America, and of the independence of Costa Rica the thirty-ninth.

ALEX'R DIMITRY, [L. S.]
MANUEL J. CARAZO, [L. S.]
FRANCO M. YGLESIAS. [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the 9th instant, the time specified for that purpose by the ninth article having been extended by the contracting parties:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of November, in the year of our [L.S.] Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State

LEGAL NOTICES.

Administrater's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the city of Newport, administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM NEWTON,

late of Newport deceased, and having given bonds according to law, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present the same to him for adjustment, and all those indebted to make immediate payment.

EDWARD F. NEWTON,
Nov 22 Administrator.

Court of Probate, Newport, } Nov 17, 1862. }

THOMAS BAYNE, executor of the will of *HANNAH ELIZA FLAGG,* late of Newport, dec'd, presents his account on said estate for allowance; the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 8th day of December next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*

Nov 22 E. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

Court of Probate, Newport, } Nov 17, 1862. }

C. TOMPKINS, guardian of Hamilton S. Tompkins, minor, son of *FULL GRANT TOMPKINS,* dec'd, presents her guardianship account on the estate of said minor for allowance; and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 8th day of December next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*

Nov 22 E. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, } Nov. 10th, 1862. }

JOSEPH OSBORN, guardian of the person and estate of *WILLIAM F. ALMY,* presents his 4th account with his said ward for settlement and allowance; and the same is referred for consideration to a court of probate to be holden at the Town Hall, in said Portsmouth, on the second Monday in December next at 1 o'clock p. m., and it is ordered that previous notice thereof be published fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

PHILIP B. CHASE,
Nov 22 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, } Nov 10th, 1862. }

ELIZABETH P. CHASE, guardian of the persons and estates of Dr. C. Charles H., and Arthur E. Chase, minor children of the late *ISAAC C. CHASE,* of Portsmouth, deceased, presents her 2d accounts with her said wards for settlement and allowance; and the same are referred for consideration to a court of probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth, on the second Monday in December next, at 1 o'clock p. m., and it is ordered that notice thereof be published fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

PHILIP B. CHASE,
Nov 22 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, } Nov. 24, 1862. }

JOSEPH P. AYLESWORTH, presents his petition in writing to this Court, with an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of his late wife

ANN ELIZABETH AYLSWORTH,

late of Newport deceased, and prays the same may be proved and allowed, and that letters testamentary on her estate may be granted to him, the executor named therein: and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 15th day of December next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

Nov 22 E. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

Estate of William S. Wetmore.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the city of Newport, Executors on the estate of

WILLIAM S. WETMORE,

late of Newport, dec'd, and having given bonds according to law request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for adjustment, and such as are indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN CHEEVER,
STEPHEN C. WILLIAMS, } Executors.
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, }

Newport, Nov. 22.

WILLIAM NEWTON & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CHOICE GROCERIES.
Fine Wines, Old Brandies, Hollands Gin, London Porter, Scotch Ale &c. &c.

Store corner of Thames and Pelham Streets, adjoining the Post Office.

Constantly on hand, an extensive stock of
Old Bourbon Whiskey.
Jan 11.

Stoves, Tin Ware &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has in stores large variety of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Tin Ware of all kinds, Wooden and Willow Ware. Ranges of most approved pattern set with care, and warranted to work well. Jobbing punctually attended to. Orders solicited.

WILLIAM BROWNELL,
Nov 15 Opposite R. I. Union Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT!

IN FACT RELIEF!

STOP YOUR COUGH!

Purify Your Breath!

Strengthen Your Voice!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS!

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Gentlemen carry

Spalding's Throat Confections.

Ladies are Delighted with

Spalding's Throat Confections.

Children Cry for

Spalding's Throat Confections.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delicious to the taste,
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or Husky Voice of a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of Thirty Cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 *Cedar Street, New York.*

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

Bilious Headache!

☞ By the use of the Pills the periodical attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring their natural elasticity, and strength to the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

☞ The genuine have the signatures of

HENRY C. SPALDING

on each box.

Sold by Druggists and other dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ A single bottle of

Spalding's Prepared Glue,

will save ten times its cost.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ *A Switch in time saves nine!*

Accidents will happen, even in well regulated families. It is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

is on the outside wrapper—all others are swindling counterfeits. May 28, 1862—6m

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

Sick Headache!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

Nervous Headache!

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The Great Indian Remedy

FOR FEMALES.

DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE

This celebrated female medicine is a positive remedy in all cases of suppression of the menses, from whatever cause originating, and however obstinate. It is unequalled for those painful and distressing diseases to which females are subject, and which, if neglected, or improperly treated, often result in premature decay and death. It will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction, from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried it fails.

OVER 2000 BOTTLES

have now been sold with *not a single failure* when taken as directed, in which there was any injury to health, in any case. It is put up in bottles, of three different strengths, with full directions for using, and sent by Express, *securely sealed,* to all parts of the country.

PRICES—Full strength $10. Half strength, $5. Quarter strength $3 per bottle.

☞ *Remember*—"An EMMENAGOGUE is designed expressly for those obstinate cases, where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded.

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! None genuine and warranted, unless purchased *directly of Dr. M. or at his office.*

☞ Communications for Ladies wishing to remain in for a short time for treatment.

DR. MATTISON'S DIURETIC COMPOUND

For Acute and Chronic Gonorrhœa.

This new remedy contains neither Balsam Copaiva, Spirits of Nitre, Cubebs, Turpentine or any other nauseous drugs, but is an elegant vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and smell, powerful in its diuretic, cooling, cleansing and healing in its operation and speedily allaying all heat and irritation in the urinary passages. You, therefore, who have been swallowing down Balsam Copaiva, either in capsules or mixtures for months in succession, until with pale face and disordered stomach your breath and clothes are filled with its vile odor; throw away the disgusting mixtures and send for a bottle of this new remedy, which will not only cure you at once, but at the same time it will cleanse the system from the injurious effects of the various mixtures you have been taking so long.

☞ ONE BOTTLE, WHICH LASTS A WEEK, WILL OFTEN EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE. Price $5.00.

DR. MATTISON'S ANTI SYPHILITIC SYRUP.

For Constitutional Syphilis.

No remedy ever discovered has done what has been achieved by this. Under its use every form of constitutional syphilitic taint is speedily removed, and in a few weeks the subtle poison is completely eradicated from the system, and health and strength are permanently restored.

☞ It was this remedy that cured in a few weeks a gentleman from the South, after stopping at Newport and Saratoga where he proceeded Dr. M. with $400 besides his bill, after having been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for six years.

One bottle, which lasts a month, will often effect a perfect cure. Price $10; half size $5.

DR. MATTISON'S NERVE INVIGORATOR.

For Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotency, Confusion of Thought, Loss of Memory, Irritable Temper, Gloomy Apprehensions, Despondency and Melancholy, which may end in Loss of Reason.

This new remedy for that fearful train of mental and physical evils arising from the secret vices, and secret habits of the young, is composed of the most powerful strengthening and invigorating medicines to be found in the whole Vegetable Kingdom, which, in combination, form the most perfect Antidote for this obstinate and distressing class of maladies ever yet discovered. It has now been sent to nearly every State in the Union, relieving the unfortunate victims of indiscretion who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to comparative health, strength and happiness. Price—Quart bottle, which lasts a month $10; half size $5.

☞ These four GREAT REMEDIES are the result of over twenty years' study and practice, and as now prepared they are known to be the very best for their respective purposes and I am therefore induced to make them public for the mutual benefit of myself and the sick, who otherwise could not avail themselves of their benefits. They are all warranted as represented, in every respect, or the price will be refunded.

☞ Prepared and sold ONLY at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, near No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I., and sent by express, secure from observation, to all parts of the United States.

A Word of Caution

☞ It has been estimated that over *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars* are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone; and that, too, without any benefit to the one who pay it. All this comes from trusting, without inquiry, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character or skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant assertions, or praise of themselves. The only way to avoid imposition is to take no man's word, no matter what his pretensions are, but MAKE INQUIRY. It will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets for, as advertising physicians in nine cases out of ten are humbugs, there is certainly in trusting any of them unless you know who and what they are.

☞ Dr. M. will send free, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on PRIVATE DISEASES generally; giving full information, with the most unexceptionable references and testimonials, without which no advertising physician, or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.—Write your difficulties plainly, and address Dr. H. N. MATTISON as above.

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the *Green Book,* &c.

The world-renowned author in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and with out dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.
Nov 8 1y.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

This celebrated Dye was first prepared in 1840; since that time it has been USED BY THOUSANDS, and in no instance has it failed to give PERFECT SATISFACTION.

THE VENETIAN DYE

Is the cheapest in the world. Its price is ONLY FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains DOUBLE THE QUANTITY of any PREPARED in those usually sold for $1.

The Venetian Dye

Is the safest preparation of its class. It is WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

The Venetian Dye

Works with RAPIDITY AND CERTAINTY. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

The Venetian Dye

Produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

The Venetian Dye

Does not, in any manner, interfere with the NATURAL softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

The Venetian Dye

Is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

The Venetian Dye

Having gained an extended reputation, the public are CAUTIONED against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For Sale by all Druggists. Prepared only by

A. J. MATHEWS.

Sold by all Druggists. A. J. MATHEWS General Agent, 16 Cedar street, New York.
June 4

FIRE.

New York, August 7, 1862.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.,
No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Gents: My entire store and stock of goods were consumed in the fire of yesterday, but my books contained in one of your safes, were entirely preserved, very much to my satisfaction, I can assure you. I should think the intense fire through which my safe passed, would convince any skeptic of the reliability of your safes.

CHAS. W. BARKER.

New York, Aug. 7, 1862.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.,
265 Broadway, N. Y.

Gents: Our books and papers are all safe, preserved through the extensive and fire of yesterday, in one of your non-inflable fire proofs. After seeing our books and papers, no one will doubt the ability of your safes to preserve their contents in any fire. Our safe was in the second story and fell through to the cellar, where it remained in the burning ruins 30 hours.

E. C. WHITE.

The above were in the recent fire in Brannan and William streets.

A large assortment of new and second hand safes constantly on hand.

MARVIN & CO.
No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Messrs. THOMPSON & CO., 232 State street, New Haven, are the sole agents for the New England States.
Aug 21—tf

GRISTS ground to order on toll, at the City Steam Grist Mill.
Dec 7 SWINBURNE'S Wharf.

GROCERIES.

WM. CORNELL

17 & 19 *Broad st. and* 1 *Spring st*

(At the Junction of Broad and Spring streets nearly opposite his former location.)

Invites the attention of the public to the following large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS

which with many other things are offered at the very lowest prices, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city

TEA.

New crop Oolong, Gun Powder, Young Hyson, Various grades from the highest to lowest Imperial,

COFFEES.

Old Government Java, Rio, Ground to a very superior quality and Candelle coffee. Maracaibo, Parched,

SUGARS AND MOLASSES.

Stewart's crushed, Fine powdered, and Havana Sugars, Refined A. B. & C. do. Granulated, Muscovado and New Orleans Molasses

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Fish, Hams, Cheese, Lard, Fresh Butter, Dried Beef, Eggs.

FLOUR &C.

Double extra Genesee, in bbls, half bbls and bags. Northern Meal, Rye and Feed Meal, Corn and Oats.

OILS.

Lard Whale Olive, Castor oils

FRUIT &C.

Oranges, Raisins, Prunes, Citrons, Lemons, Citron, Preserved ginger, Pepper Sauce, Figs, Currants, Pickles, Capers

SPICES.

Nutmegs, Pimento, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Cassia, Cloves, Mustard, Cayenne Savoring Extracts

SOAPS.

War No. 1, No 1 extra Excelsior, Old Palm, do Pale, German Lustral, Castile and Fancy Soaps.

TOBACCO.

Cordials, smoking and fine cut chewing Tobacco, Cigars of various brands. Macaboy and Scotch Snuff.

CRACKERS.

Butter, Oyster, Soda, Cream, Wine and Fancy Crackers

SUNDRIES.

French Chocolate, Soap, Laundry Starch, Macaroni, Pyle's saleratus, Sal soda, Caraway seed, Indigo, Letter, And note paper. Baker's Cocoa, Hecker's Farina, Tapioca, Vermicelli, Babbit's do Cream Tartar, Table salt, Bath brick, Bill, Envelopes Hominy, Corn Starch, Wheaten Grits, Ground rice, Sup carb soda, Dairy salt, Wrapping, Cap, Matches,

BRUSHES.

Floor, Clothes, Teeth, Whitewash, Shoe, Hair, Horse and Dust Brushes Scrub,

WOODEN WARE.

Brooms, Dippers, Faucets, Cloth Pins Mats, Tubs, Baskets Sieves, Cloth Line Mops, Pails, Covers, Wash boards, Bed Cords, Trays

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters Manure Forks Shovels, Hoes, Plows, Cultivators Rakes Scythes, Hay Forks, Rifles Yokes, Cards, Curry Combs, Brushes, Whips, &c.

SHOES

Mens Boys, Women's, Misses' & Children's Shoes & Boots.

DRY GOODS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings & Shirtings, Denim, Tricots, Gingham, Ticking, Checks, Cambricks, Jeans, Nankins, Brilliants Ticks, Crash, Cassimere Ribbons Holden's, Kilting, Table Linen, Thread, Silk, and Linen Notions.

CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
EARTHEN WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS,

Having nearly disposed of his large stock of paper hangings will sell the remainder at reduced prices any part of the city

PLUMBING.

JOSEPH M. LLOY

PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPERSMITH

No. 238 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and despatch and all work *Warranted*

CITY PLUMBING STORE.

JOHN G. WEAVER, JR.,

PLUMBER,

AND DEALER in Force, Copper and Iron Pumps, Block Tin, Lead Pipes, and Sheet Lead, of all sizes. Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c. &c., constantly on hand.

N. B.—All kinds of Plumbing and Jobbing done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Please give us a call. Orders left at store promptly attended to.

JOHN G. WEAVER, Jr.,
March 8—tf No. 4 Mill Street.

PLUMBING STORE.

NATHAN M. CHAFEE,

has now in store,

Force, Copper and Iron Pumps,
Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead,
Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c., &c.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Plumbing and Jobbing of all kinds, will be done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders left at the store No. 5 Commercial Wharf, will be promptly attended to.
June 26

INSURANCE.

THE FARMERS'

Mutual Fire Insurance

COMPANY,

AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,

CONTINUES to insure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, in two separate classes.

This Company, which confines its business almost wholly to the State of Rhode Island, has been in operation since 1851, has never made an assessment, and has, after paying losses and expenses, a large surplus in the treasury.

BENJAMIN B. THURSTON, President,
NICHOLAS S. FRY, Vice President.
WILLIAM BOSTWICK, Treasurer.
THOMAS A. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Applications for insurance may be made to OLIVER POTTER, Newport, R. I. East Greenwich, Oct 16, 1858—1y

THE

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO

Cash Capital 200,000,

With a large surplus, all securely invested on Bond & Mortgage and first class of Bank Stock.

Office 237 Broadway cor. Park Place *and* 50 *Wall Street.*

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandize, Ships and their cargoes, in port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

Wm. Jaffray, Sec. Josiah W. Baker, Pres.
J. J. Searing, Surveyor. John Bodine, Vice Pres
SETH W. MACY, Agent for Newport,
Dec 31—1y. Office No. 93 Spring street.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
INCORPORATED JUNE 1851.

Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

The Capital of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

E. R. Stafford, Rowland Wiseman, Reuben Hutchins, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Walker Humphrey, T. P. C. Goddard, Tully D. Bowen, Henry J. Smith, Allen O. Peck, Daniel E. Tobey, James L. Rhodes, Thomas F. Ives.

ALLEN O. PECK, *President.*
WALKER HUMPHREY, *Secretary.*

Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply to GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.

CORN and FINE FEED MEAL, for sale at the City Steam Grist Mill.
Dec 7 SWINBURNE'S Wharf.

FALL STYLES DE LAINES and Prints, at J. H. HAMMETT'S.

GROCERIES.

JOHN D. DENNIS,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NO. 22 BROAD STREET.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Oolong Teas	Molasses
Eng Breakfast do	Old java coffee
Young Hyson do	Ceylon do
Hyson do	Maracaibo do
Gunpowder do	St Domingo do
Flour in barrels	Roasted do
Flour in half barrels	Ground do
Flour in bags	Grounda cinnamon
Brown Havana sugars	Ground cloves
Stuart's crushed do	Ground ginger
Stuart's refined do	Ground rice
Stuart's ground do	Whaeten grits
Baker's cocoa	Macaroni
French chocolate	Vermicelli
Hecker's Farina	Extract lemon
Corn starch	Extract rose
Dietetic saleratus	Extract peach
Sup carb soda	Rose water
Cream Tartar	Castile soap
Olive oil	Oldpalm do
Capres	Ward's do
Table salt	Excelsior do
Dairy salt	Fancy do
Mustard	Pickles
Pepper	Catsups
Cassia	Pepper sauce
Mace	Sperm candles
Nutmegs	Adamantine do
Hominy	Tallow do
Preserved ginger	Washing powder
Lard	Chewing tobacco
Hams	Smoking do
Pork	Maccaboy snuff
Rice	Scotch do
Sweet corn	Dried apples
White beans	Cheese
Hemp seed	Butter
Canary seed	Crackers
Pimento	Pilot bread
Raisins	Vinegar
Currants	Clocks
Citron	Wrapping paper
Tapioca	Letter do
Starch	Bill do
Indigo	Envelopes
Meal	Knives
Shoe brushes	Cattle cards
Dust do	Curry combs
Paint do	How pins
Whitewash do	Ox bows
Stove do	Yokes
Horse do	Shovels
Scrub do	Iron do
Clothes do	Steele and Iron do
Hair do	Manure forks
Tooth do	Hay do
Combs	Hoes
Bath brick	Rakes
Brick dust	Plows
Matches	Plow castings
Wash boards	Hay cutters
Clothes lines	Corn shellers
Clothes pins	Seed planters
Painted tubs	Coal sieves
Painted pails	Hoe handles
Cedar tubs	Butter boxes
Cedar pails	Whips
Wood dippers	Lashes

and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Goods warranted and delivered free in any part of the city

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,
No. 122 Thames Street, Newport,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FURNACES, RANGES, PARLOR, OFFICE, SHIP AND COOKING STOVES,
ENAMELED AND TINNED IRON WARE,
Britannia, Japaned, Plain and
Wooden Ware,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &c. &c.
Job work in all its various branches attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
J. B. BROWN, S. GODDARD, F. A. BARLOW
Jan 18—tf.

T. J. WEAVER,
FASHIONABLE
HATTER,
and dealer in
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods
One door North of Merchants Bank
NEWPORT.

ALBERT SHERMAN,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,
No. 259
SOUTH THAMES STREET,

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,
DEALER IN
Boots and Shoes of all Kinds,
NO. 140 THAMES STREET,
☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

J. H. COZZENS,
152 THAMES STREET
DEALER IN
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

LANGLEY & NORMAN,
DRAPERS & TAILORS,
104 & 106 THAMES STREET,
Where can be found a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c., &c.

EDWARD C. HAYES,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,
No. 7 WASHINGTON SQUARE,
NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.
☞ Repairing promptly and neatly executed.

CARPENTERING.

Lumber and Building Materials.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH!
SPRUCE FRAME, a good assortment.
Hemlock Boards of the best quality.
Pine Boards of all qualities.
Southern Cedar Shingles, extra and common.
Shaved P